Arthropoda Selecta 23(4): 393–414

On the linyphiid spiders from Thailand and West Malaysia (Arachnida: Aranei: Linyphiidae)

О пауках-линифиидах из Таиланда и Западной Малайзии (Arachnida: Aranei: Linyphiidae)

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KEY WORDS: Linyphiidae, southeastern Asia, Oriental realm, new genera, new species, new records, spider distribution.

КЛЮЧЕВЫЕ СЛОВА: пауки-линифииды, юго-восточная Азия, Ориентальное царство, новые роды, новые виды, распространение пауков.

ABSTRACT. The linyphiid spiders from Thailand and West Malaysia kept at the Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève are studied. Three new genera and nine new species are described: *Aperturina* gen.n. (the type species: *A. paniculus* sp.n.), *Apophygone* gen.n. (the type species: *A. simpulum* sp.n.), *Lamellasia* gen.n. (the type species: *L. mirabilis* sp.n.), *Asiagone siama* sp.n., *Batueta baculum* sp.n., *Nasoonaria magna* sp.n., *Oedothorax converter* sp.n., *Theoa elegans* sp.n., and *T. longicrusa* sp.n. Twelve linyphiid species are recorded as new to the fauna of Thailand: *Atypena cirrifrons* (Heimer, 1984), *Batueta voluta* Locket, 1982, *Erigone prominens* Bösenberg et Strand, 1906, *Hylyphantes graminicola* (Sundevall, 1830), "*Linyphia*" *chiridota* (Thorell, 1895), *Microbathyphantes palmarius* (Marples, 1955), *Nasoona crucifera* (Thorell, 1895), *Nasoonaria sinensis* Wunderlich et Song, 1995, *Neriene oxycera* Tu et Li, 2006, *Parameioneta spicata* Locket, 1982, *Tapinopa vara* Locket, 1982 and *Theoa tricaudata* (Locket, 1982). Three linyphiid species, *Gongylidioides pectinatus* Tanasevitch, 2011, *Nasoona crucifera* and *Plectembolus quinqueflectus* Millidge et Russell-Smith, 1992, are newly recorded from West Malaysia. Based on the new data, the spider faunas of Thailand and West Malaysia are known to contain 43 and 24 linyphiid species, respectively.

РЕЗЮМЕ. Из коллекций музея естественной истории (Женева, Швейцария) описаны 3 новых рода и 9 новых видов пауков сем. Linyphiidae: *Aperturina* gen.n. (типовой вид: *A. paniculus* sp.n.), *Apophygone* gen.n. (типовой вид: *A. simpulum* sp.n.), *Lamellasia* gen.n. (типовой вид: *L. mirabilis* sp.n.), *Asiagone siama* sp.n., *Batueta baculum* sp.n., *Nasoonaria magna* sp.n., *Oedothorax converter* sp.n., *Theoa elegans* sp.n. и *T. longicrusa* sp.n. 12 видов впервые отмечены для фауны Таиланда: *Atypena cirrifrons* (Heimer, 1984), *Batueta voluta* Locket, 1982, *Erigone prominens* Bösenberg et Strand, 1906, *Hylyphantes graminicola* (Sundevall, 1830), "*Linyphia*" *chiridota* (Thorell, 1895), *Microbathyphantes palmarius* (Marples, 1955), *Nasoona crucifera* (Thorell, 1895), *Nasoonaria sinensis* Wunderlich et Song, 1995, *Neriene oxycera* Tu et Li, 2006, *Parameioneta spicata* Locket, 1982, *Tapinopa vara* Locket, 1982 and *Theoa tricaudata* (Locket, 1982). Три вида, *Gongylidioides pectinatus* Tanasevitch, 2011, *Nasoona crucifera* и *Plectembolus quinqueflectus* Millidge et Russell-Smith, 1992, — новые для Западной Малайзии. С учетом новых данных, фауна Таиланда насчитывает 43, а Западной Малайзии — 24 вида линифиид.

Introduction

The linyphiid faunas of Thailand and West Malaysia are among the best studied ones in continental SE Asia, comprising 22 and 19 species respectively. Such a relative progress is mostly due to the studies by Locket [1982], Millidge & Russell-Smith [1992] and Millidge [1995], who in total have described some 30 new taxa of Linyphiidae from the area at hand. Recently, a new paper on the Laotian linyphiids describing two new genera and six species has been published [Tanasevitch, 2014]. Some of the species described in the latter paper also occur in Thailand and Malaysia, which is understandable due to geographical closeness of the territories studied and a high vagility of the group.

Studies on the SE Asian linyphiids still proceed at the alpha-taxonomy level (descriptions of new species and genera), though it is already clear that the regional fauna of this basically boreal group is in fact extraordi-

narily rich and peculiar. Many taxa of the Oriental linyphiids possess the amazingly complex structure of copulative apparatus, as well as diverse forms and sizes of the genital sclerites. Therefore, it is rather difficult to compare them to similar or related taxa from the neighboring Palearctic fauna, resulting in descriptions of numerous new monotypic genera. At the same time, the poor knowledge of SE Asian linyphiids allows one to suspect that due to the finding of new species from both the mainland and insular parts of the vast Oriental Region the monotypic genera will become at least oligotypic ones, and the connections of this evidently autochthonous aboriginal fauna with those of other large zoogeographic regions will become clearer.

This is the second paper of mine on the SE Asian linyphiids devoted to the fauna of Thailand and West Malaysia. The aim is to describe three monotypic genera and nine new species. As a result, two of the previously described monotypic genera have been become oligotypic ones: viz., *Asiagone* Tanasevitch, 2014 and *Nasoonaria* Wunderlich et Song, 1995.

Material and methods

This paper is based on the material collected from Thailand and West Malaysia that is kept at the Muséum d'histoire naturelle de Genève, Switzerland (MHNG). If not mentioned otherwise, the material is deposited in the MHNG; some paratypes and non-types are placed to the collection of the Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia (ZMMU). Sample numbers are given in square brackets.

The terminology of copulatory organs for Erigoninae mainly follows that of Tanasevitch [1998, 2014] and Hormiga [2000], the one for Micronetinae follows that of Saaristo & Tanasevitch [1996].

The chaetotaxy of Erigoninae is given in a formula, e.g., 2.2.1.1, which refers to the number of dorsal spines on tibiae I–IV. In Micronetinae, the chaetotaxy is given in a different formula, e.g., TiI: 2-1-1-2(1), which means that tibia I has two dorsal spines, one pro-, one retrolateral spine, and two or one ventral spine (the apical spines are disregarded). The sequence of leg segment measurements is as follows: femur + patella + tibia + metatarsus + tarsus. All measurements are given in mm. Scale lines in the figures correspond to 0.1 mm unless indicated otherwise.

The following abbreviations are used in the text and figures: a.s.l. — above sea level; C — convector; Co — column; Cy — cymbium; D — duct; DC — distal apophysis of convector; DSA — distal suprategular apophysis; E — embolus; EG — entrance grooves; EP — embolus proper; Fe — femur; FD — fertilization duct; FG — Fickert's gland; L — lamella characteristica; MHNG — Muséum d'histoire naturelle, Geneva, Switzerland; MM — median membrane; Mt — metatarsus; N.P. — National Park; P — paracymbium; PMP — posterior median plate; Ps — proscape; Pt — patella; R — radix; Re — receptacula; St — stretcher; TA — terminal apophysis; Ti — tibia; TP — tail piece of embolus; TmI — relative position of trichobothrium on metatarsus I; ZMMU — Zoological Museum of the Moscow State University, Moscow, Russia; WSC — World Spider Catalog.

Results

Aperturina gen.n.

TYPE SPECIES: *Aperturina paniculus* sp.n.

ETYMOLOGY. The genus name refers to the large epigynal aperture; the gender is feminine.

DIAGNOSIS. The new Erigoninae genus is diagnosed by the peculiar structure of copulatory organs in both sexes, as well as by the micronetine-type of chaetotaxy. The male is distinguished by a combination of the following characters: the narrowed distal part of cymbium, the presence of the convector and the long, whip-shaped embolus; by the specific shape of small paracymbium, as well as by the hypertrophied panicle-shaped median membrane. The female is diagnosed by the large fringed aperture, as well as by the narrow coiled receptacula.

DESCRIPTION. Medium-sized erigonines, total length 1.55–1.73. Male carapace somewhat modified, cephalic part slightly elevated, sulci present, eyes normal. Chelicerae weak, without mastidion. Chaetotaxy: all tibiae with two dorsal spines; in addition, tibia I with one pro- and one retrolateral spines, tibia II with a retrolateral spine; spines long and strong. Metatarsi spineless. Each of Mt I–III with a trichobothrium. TmI, 0.25–0.30. Palpal tibia small, unmodified. Distal part of cymbium much narrower than its proximal part. Paracymbium small, simple, pockets absent. Tegulum enlarged, swollen. Distal suprategular apophysis relatively large, of irregular shape. Median membrane panicle-shaped, transparent, well protruding outside palp. Embolus thin and long, whip-shaped. Convector present. Epigyne with the large, shallow, triangular aperture surrounded by a sclerotized swelling interrupted laterally in some places. Abdomen grey to pale grey, without clear dorsal pattern.

SPECIES INCLUDED. Only the type species.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. At present, it is not possible to assign the type species to any of the existing genera. Yet, it is unique amongst the typically erigonine genera having the micronetine-type of chaetotaxy such as that of *Improphantes* Saaristo et Tanasevitch, 1996, *Pallidiphantes* Saaristo et Tanasevitch, 2001, *Tchatkalophantes* Tanasevitch, 2001, etc. Only a few Erigoninae genera actually possess a prolateral spine on TiI, e.g., *Asthenargoides* Eskov, 1993, *Carorita* Duffey et Merrett, 1963, *Holminaria* Eskov, 1991, *Karita* Tanasevitch, 2007, *Schistogyna* Millidge, 1991, etc., but none of them has retrolateral spine(s) on TiI and/or TiII. A transformation of the median membrane into the remarkable structure resembling a panicle also seems to be a unique phenomenon.

DISTRIBUTION. Thailand and West Malaysia.

Aperturina paniculus **sp.n.**
Figs 1–7, 22, 23.

HOLOTYPE: ♂, WEST MALAYSIA, Perak, Taiping, Maxwell Hill, 1320 m a.s.l., 11.XII.1997, leg. P. Schwendinger.

PARATYPES: 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, collected together with holotype; 2 ♀♀, Perak, Maxwell Hill, Taiping, 1200 m a.s.l., 5.II.1991, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Maxwell Hill, 10 km E of Taiping, 1200 m a.s.l., 4°52′N 100°49′E, 22.XII.2004, leg. A. Schulz [sample AS-04/25]; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Lake Kenyir, 50 km SW of Kuala Terengganu, 5 km SW of dam, 4°58′N 102°49′E, 300–400 m a.s.l., 8.VII.2001, leg. A. Schulz & K. Vock; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Pahang, Pulau Tioman, Gunung Kajang, 600–1000 m a.s.l., 2°46′N 104°09′E, 22.VIII.2004, leg. A. Schulz [sample AS-04/06]; 1 ♀, THAILAND, Ranong Prov., Kapoe Distr., Khlong Nakha Wildlife Sanctuary, E of Kampuan, near Phya Nak Waterfall, 600 m a.s.l., 5.XII.1997, leg. P. Schwendinger.

ETYMOLOGY. From the Latin noun meaning "panicle", referring to the peculiar shape of the median membrane.

DIAGNOSIS. See above, under the generic diagnosis.

DESCRIPTION. Male (paratype from Perak, Maxwell Hill). Total length 1.70. Carapace 0.75 long, 0.65 wide, yellowish-grey. Cephalic part slightly elevated. Chelicerae weak, unmodified, 0.33 long. Legs pale brown. Leg I, 2.79 long (0.78+0.15+0.68+0.68+0.50), IV, 2.62 long (0.73+0.18+0.68+0.65+0.38). Chaetotaxy: TiI: 2-1-1-0, TiII: 2-0-1-0, TiIII–IV: 2-0-0-0, length of spines about 2–2.5 diameter of segment. Metatarsi I–IV spineless. Metatarsi I–III with a trichobothrium each. TmI, 0.29. Palp (Figs 1–7): Palpal tibia small, unmodified. Cymbium abruptly narrows in its middle part and then still remains narrow. Proximal part of paracymbium is much wider than its distal part. Distal suprategular apophysis with two claw-shaped apophyses medially, it distal part bents at 90º, slightly widening to the top. Median membrane large, panicle-shaped, transparent, being composed of long trunk and numerous tread-like projections arising from it. Embolus thin and long, radical part boat-shaped. Convector envelopes radix on one side. Abdomen 0.95 long, 0.60 wide, grey, with a pale transverse band in its posterior part.

Female (paratype from Maxwell's Hill). Total length 1.55. Carapace 0.63 long, 0.53 wide, greyish-yellow, unmodified. Chelicerae 0.28 long. Leg I, 2.51 long (0.65 + 0.18 + 0.65 + 0.63 + 0.40), IV, 2.42 long (0.36 + 0.18 + 0.63 + 0.60 + 0.38). Chaetotaxy as in the male. TmI, 0.25. Abdomen 1.00 long, 0.70 wide, grey. Epigyne (Figs 22, 23) with large, shallow, triangular aperture surrounded by the swelling interrupted on both sides. Receptacula as a narrow coiled tube.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from Perak State, Terengganu State and Pahang State in West Malaysia and from Ranong Province in southern Thailand.

Apophygone **gen.n.**

TYPE SPECIES: *Apophygone simpulum* sp.n.

ETYMOLOGY. The genus name *Apophygone* is a combination of the words "apophysis", meaning the peculiar shape of the hypertrophied distal suprategular apophysis, and a part of the generic name "*Erigone*"; the gender is feminine.

DIAGNOSIS. The new Erigoninae genus can easily be distinguished by the combination of the following characters: the presence of the hypertrophied, ladle-like distal suprategular apophysis and the long, coiled embolus with a hook-shaped tailpiece in the male, and by the semicircular plate of the epigyne and strait entrance ducts in the female.

DESCRIPTION. Small-sized, pale-coloured Erigoninae, total length 1.25–1.45. Male carapace modified: head part slightly elevated, sulci present, eyes normal. Chelicerae unmodified. Chaetotaxy: 1.1.1.1, spines weak. Each of Mt I–III with a trichobothrium. TmI 0.40–0.44. Palps very pale. Palpal tibia conically elongated. Paracymbium simple, L-shaped. Distal suprategular apophysis very long, with a cup-shaped expansion at distal part, bearing pointed spikes of various size on its external surface, and a strong claw-shaped apophysis on lower part of expansion. Radix with a hook-shaped tailpiece, embolus very long, coiled, almost transparent. Epigyne with a semicircular plate, entrance ducts strait, receptacula relatively small, oval. Abdomen pale, dorsal pattern absent.

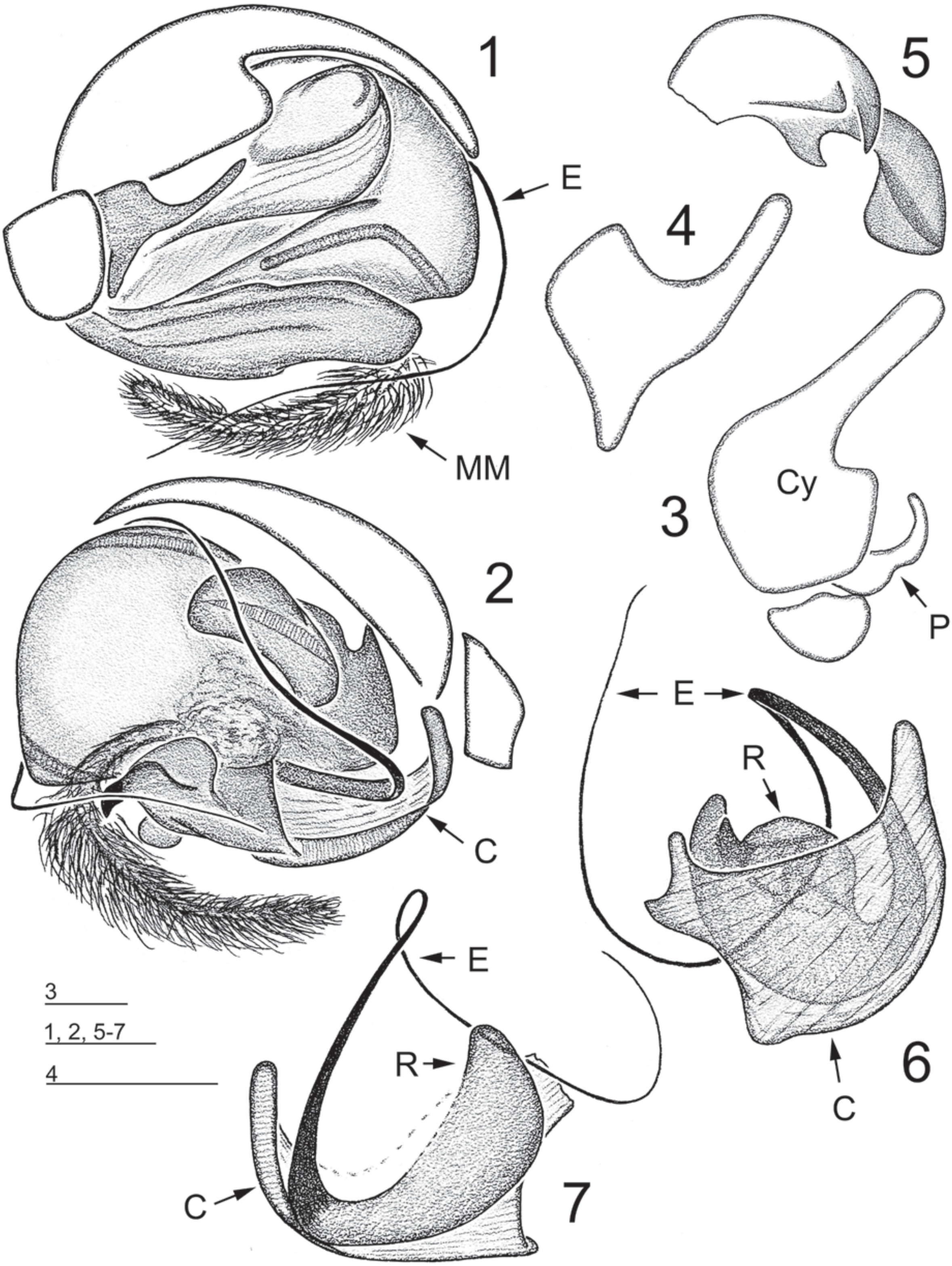
TAXONOMIC REMARKS. According to Merrett [1963], the strong development of distal suprategular apophysis is a characteristic feature of the *Savignia* genus-group, specifically of *Dactylopisthes* Simon, 1884. However, the new genus, besides the hypertrophied distal suprategular apophysis, has nothing in common (including the chaetotaxy formula) with any genus of this group. The taxonomic position of *Apophygone* gen.n. and its relations within the subfamily Erigoninae remain obscure.

DISTRIBUTION. Thailand.

Apophygone simpulum **sp.n.**
Figs 8–13, 24, 25.

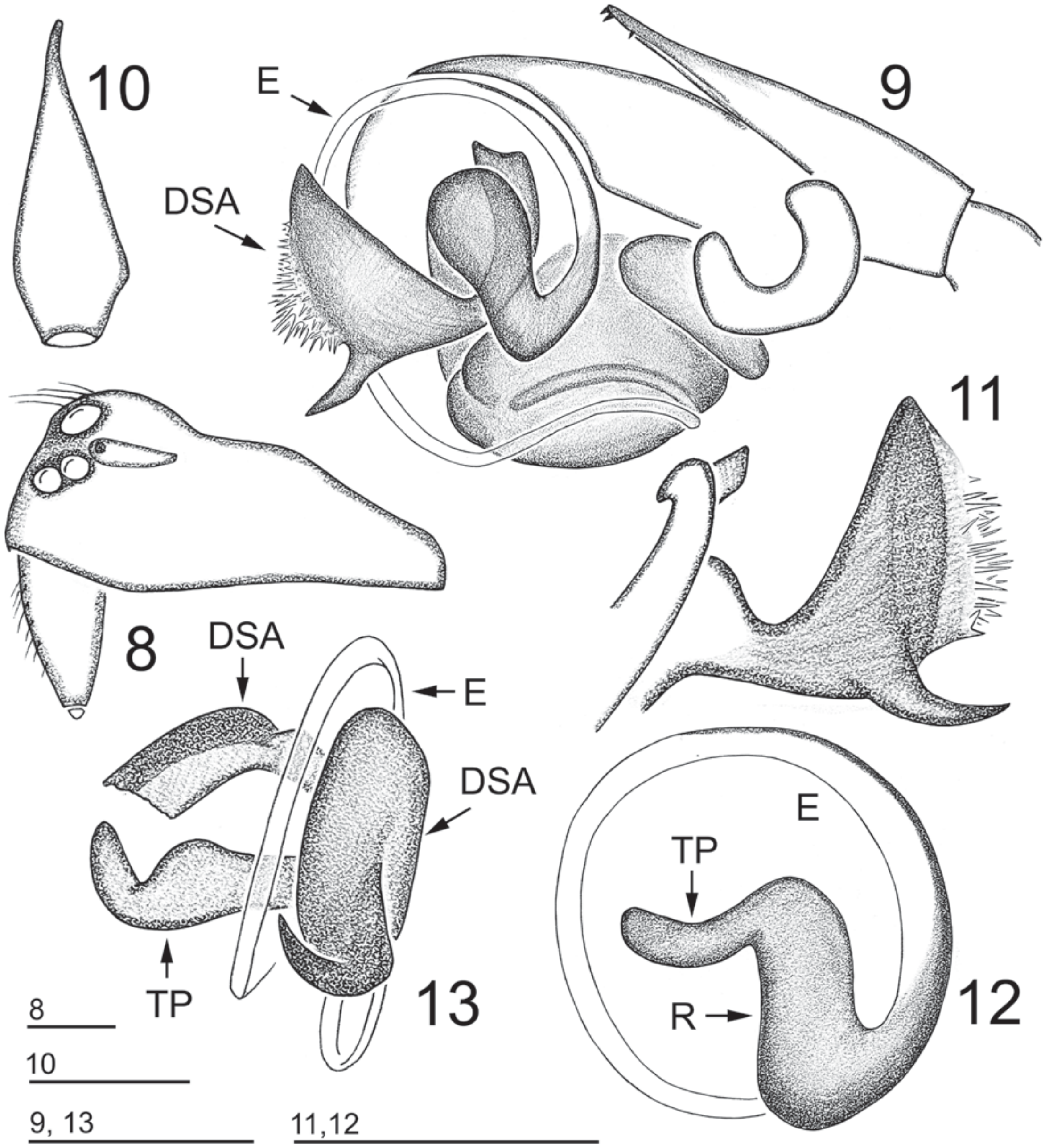
HOLOTYPE: ♂, THAILAND, Tak Prov., road from Mae Sot to Umphang, mountains N of Umphang, evergreen hill forest, 1250 m a.s.l., 10.II.1993, leg. P. Schwendinger.

PARATYPES: 6 ♂♂, 12 ♀♀, collected together with holotype; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Chiang Mai Prov., Mae Taeng Distr., Huay Nam Dang, 1400 m a.s.l., off the road Mae Taeng to Pai, 17.XII.1990, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, Fang Distr., Doi Angkhang, Ban Luang, 1600 m a.s.l., 2.XI.1990, leg. P. Schwendinger; 3 ♀♀, Doi Angkhang, 1650 m a.s.l., 22.IV.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀, Doi Angkhang, 1500 m a.s.l., 20.III.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, Chiang Dao Distr., Doi Chiang Dao, Huay Mae Kok, 1500 m a.s.l., 27.I.1996, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, 4 ♀♀, Nan Prov., Doi Wao, 19º08′12.7″N 100º38′28.8″E, 1380–1550 m a.s.l., evergreen hill forest, W of Tha Wang Pha, 17–18.XII.2002, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-02/21]; 2 ♂♂, 1 ♀, Phetchabun Prov., Nam Nao N.P., 850 m a.s.l., 14.IX.1990, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, Mae Hong Son Prov., Ban Maeo Microwave, ca. 30 km S of Mae Hong Son, 1250 m a.s.l., 9.X.1990, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, same locality, 15.XII.1990, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Nakhon Ratchasima Prov., Pak Chong Distr., Khao Yai N.P., 750–850 m a.s.l., 26.XI.–3.XII.1985, leg. D. Burckhardt & I. Löbl [sample No.28b]; 5 ♂♂, 7 ♀♀ (ZMMU), Nakhon Ratchasima Prov., Pak Chong Distr., Khao Yai N.P., Khao Khieo, 1020 m a.s.l., 24.XII.1992, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Nakhon Ratchasima Prov., Pak Chong Distr., Khao Yai N.P., near headquarters, 750–



Figs 1–7. *Aperturina paniculus* sp.n. (♂ paratype from Maxwell Hill, W. Malaysia): 1, 2 — right palp, retro- and prolateral view, respectively; 3 — cymbium, paracymbium and tibia, dorsal view; 4 — paracymbium; 5 — distal suprategular apophysis; 6, 7 — embolic division, different aspects.

Рис. 1–7. *Aperturina paniculus* sp.n. (♂ паратип из Maxwell Hill, Зап. Малайзия): 1, 2 — правая пальпа, ретро- и пролатерально, соответственно; 3 — цимбиум, парацимбиум и голень, вид сверху; 4 — парацимбиум; 5 — дистальная супратегулярная апофиза; 6, 7 — эмболюсный отдел, разный аспект.



Figs 8–13. *Apophygone simpulum* sp.n. (♂ paratype from Khao Yai N.P.): 8 — carapace, lateral view; 9 — left palp, retrolateral view; 10 — palpal tibia, dorsal view; 11 — distal suprategular apophysis, prolateral view; 12 — embolic division; 13 — distal suprategular apophysis and embolic division.

Рис. 8–13. *Apophygone simpulum* sp.n. (♂ паратип из Khao Yai N.P.): 8 — карапакс, вид сбоку; 9 — левая пальпа, ретролатерально; 10 — голень пальпы, вид сверху; 11 — дистальная супратегулярная апофиза, пролатерально; 12 — эмболюсный отдел; 13 — дистальная супратегулярная апофиза и эмболюсный отдел.

850 m a.s.l., sifting in vegetation debris, 26.XI.–3.XII.1985, leg. D. Burckhardt & I. Löbl [sample No.28b].

ETYMOLOGY. From the Latin noun meaning "ladle", referring to the peculiar shape of the distal suprategular apophysis.

DIAGNOSIS. See above, under the generic diagnosis.

DESCRIPTION. Male (paratype from Umphang). Total length 1.33. Carapace 0.63 long, 0.50 wide, pale brown. Cephalic part elevated, sulci long and narrow, eyes normal (Fig. 8). Chelicerae weak, unmodified, 0.18 long. Legs yellow. Leg I, 1.70 long (0.50 + 0.20 + 0.35 + 0.35 + 0.30), IV, 1.81 long (0.50 + 0.18 + 0.45 + 0.38 + 0.30) Chaetotaxy 1.1.1.1, length of spines about

a diameter of segment. Metatarsi I–III with a trichobothrium each. TmI, 0.40. Palp (Figs 9–13): Tibia elongated, cone-shaped, with a few small denticles apically. Paracymbium simple, L-shaped. Distal suprategular apophysis proximally long and narrow, distally with a cap-like expansion bearing almost transparent pointed spikes of different sizes, and a strong claw-shaped apophysis on the lower part of expansion. Embolic division: radix with a hook-shaped tailpiece, embolus very long, almost transparent, forming a wide loop. Abdomen 0.78 long, 0.48 wide, grey.

Female (paratype from Umphang). Total length 1.40. Carapace 0.65 long, 0.50 wide, unmodified. Chelicerae 0.28 long. Leg I, 1.83 long (0.53 + 0.18 + 0.48 + 0.36 + 0.28), IV, 1.92 long (0.58 + 0.18 + 0.48 + 0.38 + 0.30). Chaetotaxy as in male, length of spines about 1–1.5 diameter of segment. Metatarsi I–III with a trichobothrium each. TmI, 0.44. Abdomen 0.80 long, 0.53 wide, grey. Epigyne (Figs 24, 25) with semicircular plate, entrance ducts strait, receptacula small, almost spherical.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. See above, under remarks to the genus.

DISTRIBUTION. Seems to be widespread in northern and northeastern Thailand.

Asiagone siama **sp.n.**

Figs 14–21, 26–28.

HOLOTYPE: ♂, THAILAND, Chumphon Prov., near border Lang Suan – Phato Distr., Khao Kai Jae Waterfall, 9°55′04.6″N 98°56′33.7″E, 80 m a.s.l., semi-evergreen rainforest, 21–22.VIII. 2004, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-04/04].

PARATYPES: 2 ♀♀, Tak Prov., Doi Musoe, 950 m a.s.l., pitfall traps, 18.IX.1990, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Chiang Mai Prov., Chomthong Distr., Doi Inthanon, 1300 m a.s.l., 6.XI.1985, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, Chiang Mai Prov. and Distr., Doi Suthep, 1180 m a.s.l., pitfall traps, 30.V.–2.VII.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂ (ZMMU), same locality, 30.III.–28.IV.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 4 ♂♂, same locality, 28.IV.–30.V.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, 2.VII.–2.VIII.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, same locality, 4.X.–5.XI.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, same locality, 4.XI.–6.XII.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, same locality, 4.I.–7.II.1988, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Doi Suthep, pitfall traps, 1250 m a.s.l., 15.IX.1986, leg. P. Schwendinger; 2 ♀♀ (ZMMU), Doi Suthep, 1150 m a.s.l., 17.XI.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Doi Suthep, pitfall traps, 1155 m a.s.l., 10.I.–11.II.1997, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Doi Suthep, below Tham Rusee, 18°48′18″N 98°55′02″E, 1090 m a.s.l., evergreen hill forest, 13.I.2011, leg. P. Schwendinger [THMY-10/10]; 1 ♀, Pai Distr., Pang Mapha, 830 m a.s.l., KM 133.2 on road Pai — Mae Hong Son, 13.X.1995, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Chiang Rai Prov., Mae Chan, 530 m a.s.l., secondary forest along a stream, 24.X.1991, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Mae Sai Distr., Doi Tung, pitfall traps, 1160 m a.s.l., 17.XII.1992, leg. P. Schwendinger.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name is a noun in apposition, referring to Siam, the old name of Thailand.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is distinguished by the absence of the specific “flag-shaped” chitinous tunic outgrowth of the embolus which is present in the two known congeners, and by the presence of the short thread-like part of the embolus in the male, as well as by the totally covered aperture of the epigyne in the female.

DESCRIPTION. Male (paratype from Doi Suthep). Total length 1.98. Carapace 0.90 long, 0.78 wide, with a postocular gently sloping elevation, pits absent, pale brown. Chelicerae unmodified, 0.38 long. Legs pale brown. Leg I, 3.90 long (1.05 + 0.25 + 1.00 + 0.95 + 0.65), IV, 3.61 long (1.00 + 0.25 + 0.98 + 0.88 + 0.50). Chaetotaxy 2.2.1.1, length of spines about 2–3 diameters of segment. All metatarsi with a trichobothrium. TmI, 0.38. Palp (Figs 14–21): Tibia unmodified, short, rounded. Paracymbium L-shaped, with a small tubercle in middle part. Distal suprategular apophysis highly sclerotized, curved, abruptly truncated apically. Radical part of the embolic division very small, rounded. Convector highly developed, flat, its outer margin bent and forming a gutter which sheathing distal part of embolus. Distal part of convector (DC in figs) claw-shaped. Embolus long and thick, forming a loop, partly embedded in convector. Thread-like part of embolus short. Abdomen 1.00 long, 0.75 wide, dorsally pale, almost white, with a longitudinal row of three pairs of large grey spots.

Female (paratype from Doi Suthep). Total length 2.00. Carapace 0.80 long, 0.65 wide, unmodified. Chelicerae 0.43 long. Leg I, 3.37 long (0.88 + 0.23 + 0.85 + 0.83 + 0.58), IV, 3.31 long (0.95 + 0.23 + 0.80 + 0.83 + 0.50). Chaetotaxy as in the male, length of spines about 2–3 diameters of segment. All metatarsi with a trichobothrium. TmI, 0.42. Abdomen 1.25 long, 0.80 wide, dorsal pattern as in male. Epigyne (Figs 26–28): anterior wall fully covering epigynal aperture. Median plate with a short and narrow base, abruptly widening backward.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The species seems to be most similar to Laotian *Asiagone signifera* Tanasevitch, 2014 known from the male [Tanasevitch, 2014], and can be easily distinguished by the shorter and abruptly truncate palpal tibia, as well as by the absence of the frontal tegular apophysis.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from southern and northern Thailand.

Atypena cirrifrons (Heimer, 1984)

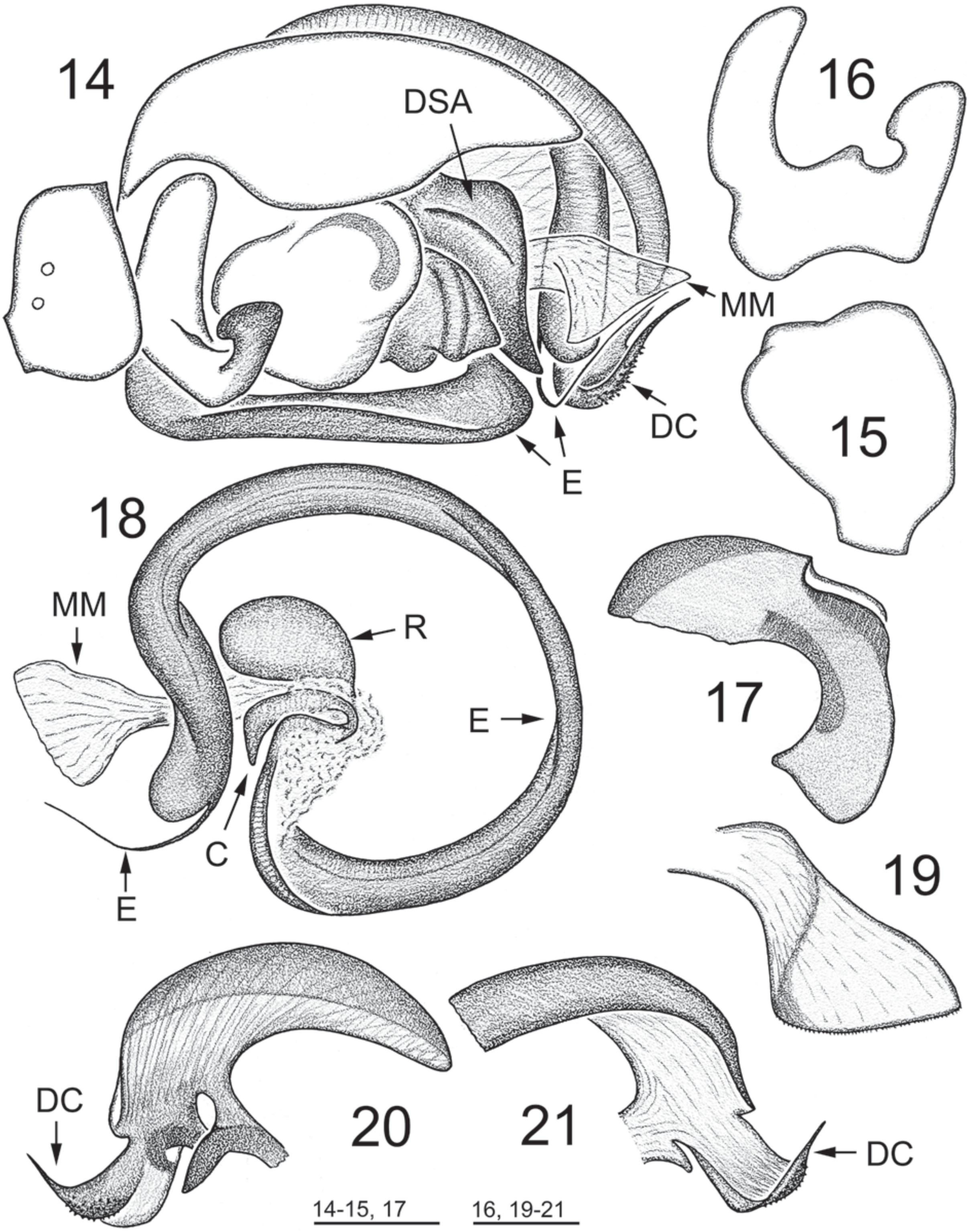
MATERIAL. 4 ♂♂, THAILAND, Chiang Mai Prov. and Distr., Chiang Mai city, Ping River, 310 m a.s.l., 9.I.1992, leg. S. Mustowe.

REMARKS. The species is new to the Thai fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. Hanoi, Vietnam [Heimer, 1984], Guangxi, China [Zhu & Sha, 1992], Laos [Tanasevitch, 2014] and northern Thailand.

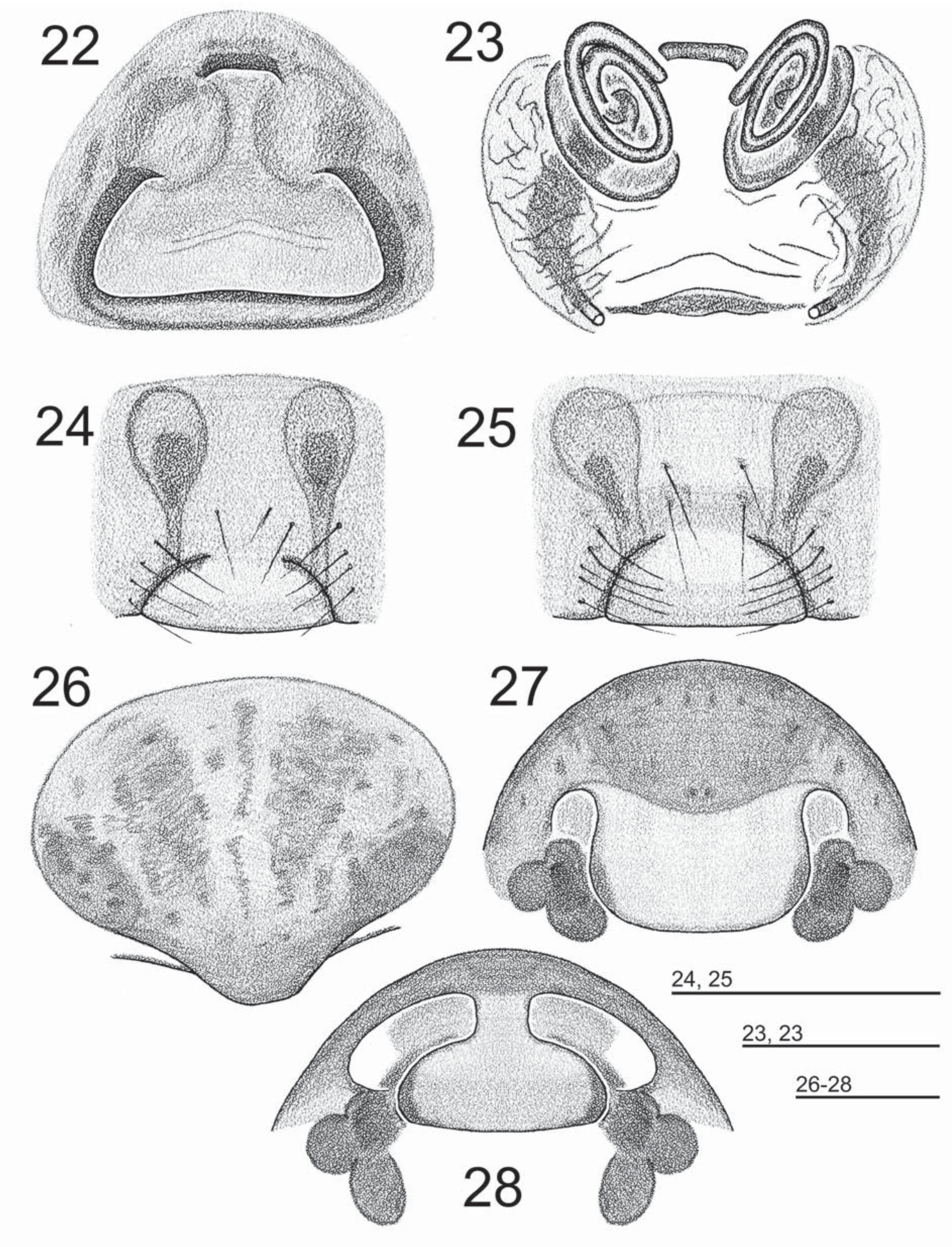
Bathyphantes paracymbialis Tanasevitch, 2014

MATERIAL. 2 ♀♀, THAILAND, Chiang Mai Prov. and Distr., Doi Suthep, 1180 m a.s.l., pitfall traps, 18.III.–22.IV.1986, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, Sankamphaeng Distr., near Sankamphaeng Hot Springs, 410 m a.s.l., pitfall traps, 9.I.–18.II.1986, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, WEST MALAYSIA, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, trail 9, sifting, 1400 m a.s.l., 27.III.1993, leg. I. Löbl & F. Calame [sample WM93-21]; 2 ♀♀, Kedah, Pulau Langkawi, Gunung Raya, 6°23′N 99°48′E, 700–800 m a.s.l., 1–7.I.2005, leg. A.



Figs 14–21. *Asiagone siama* sp.n. (♂ paratype from Doi Sutep, 1800 m a.s.l., Thailand): 14 — right palp, retrolateral view; 15 — palpal tibia, dorsal view; 16 — paracymbium; 17 — distal suprategular apophysis; 18 — embolic division and median membrane; 19 — median membrane; 20, 21 — convector, different aspects.

Рис. 14–21. *Asiagone siama* sp.n. (♂ паратип из Doi Sutep, 1800 м, Таиланд): 14 — правая пальпа, ретролатерально; 15 — голень пальпы, вид сверху; 16 — парацимбиум; 17 — дистальная супратегулярная апофиза; 18 — эмболюсный отдел и медиальная мембрана; 19 — медиальная мембрана; 20, 21 — конвектор, разный аспект.



Figs 22–28. Epigyne of *Aperturina paniculus* sp.n. (22, 23, ♀ paratype from Perak, 1250 m a.s.l., W. Malaysia), *Apophygone simpulum* sp.n. (24, 25, ♀ paratype from Khao Yai N.P., Thailand), *Asiagone siama* sp.n. (26–28, ♀ paratype from Doi Sutep, 1150 m a.s.l., Thailand): 22, 24–26 — ventral view; 23, 28 — dorsal view; 27 — posterodorsal view.

Рис. 22–28. Эпигина *Aperturina paniculus* sp.n. (22, 23, ♀ паратип из Perak, 1250 м, Зап. Малайзия), *Apophygone simpulum* sp.n. (24, 25, ♀ паратип из Khao Yai N.P., Таиланд), *Asiagone siama* sp.n. (26–28, ♀ паратип из Doi Sutep, 1150 м, Таиланд): 22, 24–26 — вид снизу; 23, 28 — вид сверху; 27 — вид сверху и сзади.

Schulz [sample AS-04/29]; 1 ♀, Pahang, Fraser's Hill, 1 km S of town, 3°41'N 101°45'E, 1250 m a.s.l., 27.VIII.2004, leg. A. Schulz [sample AS-04/12].

DISTRIBUTION. Known from northern Thailand, Laos [Tanasevitch, 2014] and West Malaysia.

Batueta baculum **sp.n.**
Figs 29–34.

HOLOTYPE: ♂, THAILAND, Chiang Mai Prov., Chiang Dao Distr., Doi Chiang Dao, 510 m a.s.l., pitfall traps, 22.VIII.–22.IX. 1990, leg. P. Schwendinger.

PARATYPES: 2 ♂♂, collected together with holotype; 2 ♂♂, same locality, 22.IX.–25.X.1990, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂ (ZMMU), same locality, 25.X.–23.XI.1990, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, Chanthaburi Prov., Khao Sabap N.P. (= Namtok Phliu N.P.), 150–300 m a.s.l., 23–24.XI.1985, leg. D. Burckhardt & I. Löbl [sample No.27]; 1 ♀, WEST MALAYSIA, Pahang, Cameron Highlands, trail 9, 1400 m a.s.l., sifting, 27.III.1993, leg. I. Löbl & F. Calame [sample WM93-21]; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Perak, ca. 5 km W of Padang Gerus, along road to Taiping, rain forest, 200 m a.s.l., 15.I. 1995, leg. P. Schwendinger.

ETYMOLOGY. From the Latin noun meaning "stick", referring to the strong stick-shaped seta on the male palpal patella.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species can be easily distinguished by the presence of the thick, strong palpal tibial seta; by the shape of the posterodorsal cymbial projection in the male, as well as by the translucent, straight, spiral seminal ducts in the female.

DESCRIPTION. Male holotype. Total length 1.16. Carapace 0.56 long, 0.46 wide, pale reddish-brown, speckled with small shallow pits (Fig. 29). Cephalic part somewhat elevated, eyes slightly enlarged. Sternum black, speckled with white small pits. Chelicerae 0.23 long, a small mastidion present. Legs pale yellow. Leg I, 2.05 long (0.53 + 0.13 + 0.53 + 0.46 + 0.40), leg IV, 1.78 long (0.46 + 0.13 + 0.43 + 0.43 + 0.33). Chaetotaxy 1.1.0.0 (see Remarks), in addition, TiI with a prolateral spine. Metatarsi I–III with a trichobothrium each. TmI, 0.21. Palp (Figs 30–33): Patella bears a thick, long and slightly curved, easily detachable seta. Cymbium with a short, rounded terminally posterodorsal projection. Paracymbium simple, V-shaped, with a high median ridge. Distal suprategular apophysis wide, relatively short, without processes. Radical part of the embolic division very small, rounded, transparent. Convector large, complex, with several lobes different in size and shape. Embolus long, transparent, forming a loop. Abdomen 0.59 long, 0.33 wide, pale, with two pairs of large indistinct grey spots and a pair of clear black spots terminally.

Female (paratype from Pahang). Total length 1.35. Carapace 0.55 long, 0.43 wide, greyish-brown, unmodified. Chelicerae 0.18 long, mastidion absent. Legs pale brown. Leg I, 1.70 long (0.43 + 0.13 + 0.43 + 0.38 + 0.33), Leg IV, 1.74 long (0.48 + 0.10 + 0.43 + 0.43 + 0.30). Chaetotaxy as in the male. Metatarsi I–III with a trichobothrium each. TmI, 0.26. Abdomen 0.88 long, 0.63 wide, dorsal pattern as in male. Epigyne as in Fig. 34.

REMARKS. The genus *Batueta* Locket, 1982 is unique by the disposition of setae on leg tibia rather than by its chaetotaxy. In all erigonine representatives having one dorsal seta on tibia, this seta is situated in the proximal part of the segment, whereas in *Batueta* it is located distally. Most probably, this taxon initially had the chaetotaxy formula 2.2.1.1 but for some reasons the proximal setae on tibiae were lost, and the formula became look as 1.1.0.0 in both sexes. Thus, at present, the only remaining seta both on TiI and on TibII is situated on the distal part of the segment. In the original description of *B. voluta* Locket, 1982 (the type species), the author mentioned that the chaetotaxy formula was 1.1.1.1. All the specimens of *B. voluta* that have been at my disposal (see below) lack the spines on their remnants on TiIII & IV.

VARIABILITY. Coloration of the carapace can vary from light brown to red; on the abdomen grey spots may merge in longitudinal stripes or disappear and then the dorsal surface may become greenish brown. Patellar seta may be variously curved and provided with denticles distally.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern and eastern Thailand, West Malaysia.

Batueta voluta Locket, 1982
Fig. 32.

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, THAILAND, Krabi Prov., ca. 15 km N of Krabi, near Saengphet Cave, 8°09′45.7″N 98°53′12.0″E, 80 m a.s.l., evergreen forest at foot of limestone hill, 24–26.VII.2005, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-05/11]; 1 ♂, 3 ♀♀, WEST MALAYSIA, Terengganu, Lake Kenyir, 50 km SW of Kuala Terengganu, 5 km SW of dam, 4°58′N 102°49′E, 300–400 m a.s.l., 9.VII. 2001, leg. A. Schulz & K. Vock; 1 ♂, 1 ♀ (ZMMU), Pahang, Bukit Charas, 3 km N of Panching, 3°54′41.1″N 103°08′50.2″E, 60 m a.s.l., rain forest remnants at foot of limestone hill, 3–4.VI.2004, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample MAL-04/08]; 1 ♂, Charas Hill (= Bukit Charas), ca. 3 km N of Panching, evergreen forest on limestone, 03°54′41.1″N 103°08′50.2″E, 60 m a.s.l., 9–10.VII.2001, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample SIM-01/12].

NOTE. See above the comments on tibial spination of this species under 'Remarks' of *B. baculum* sp.n.

REMARKS. The species is new to the Thai fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. Singapore, West Malaysia [Locket, 1982] and southern Thailand.

Erigone prominens Bösenberg et Strand, 1906

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, THAILAND, Surin Prov. and Distr., Ban Lak Wo, 3 km W of Surin city, 170 m a.s.l., 22.XI.1992, leg. P. Schwendinger.

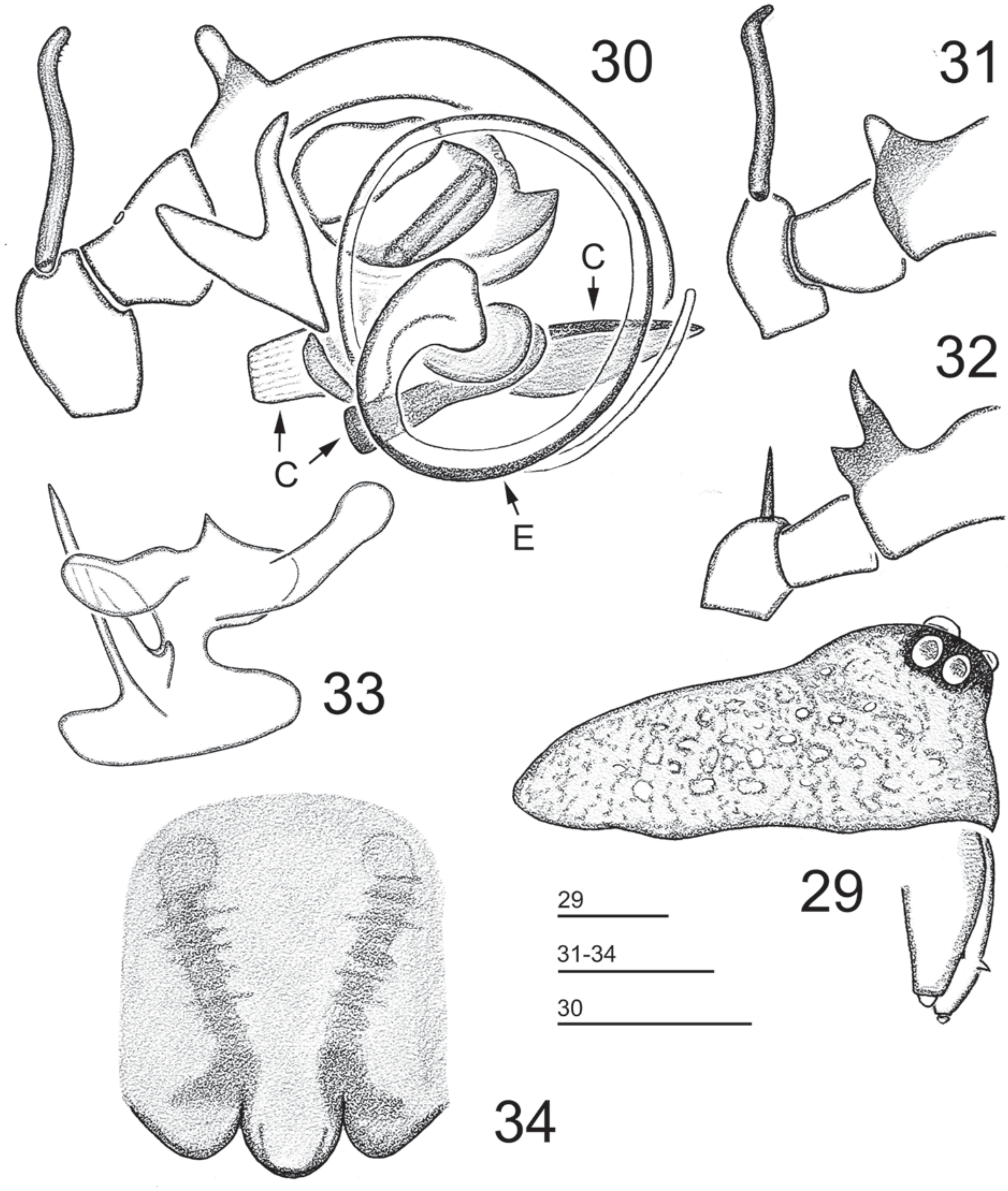
REMARKS. The species is new to the Thai fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. Cameroon to Japan, New Zealand [WSC, 2014], northeastern Thailand.

Gongylidioides pectinatus Tanasevitch, 2011

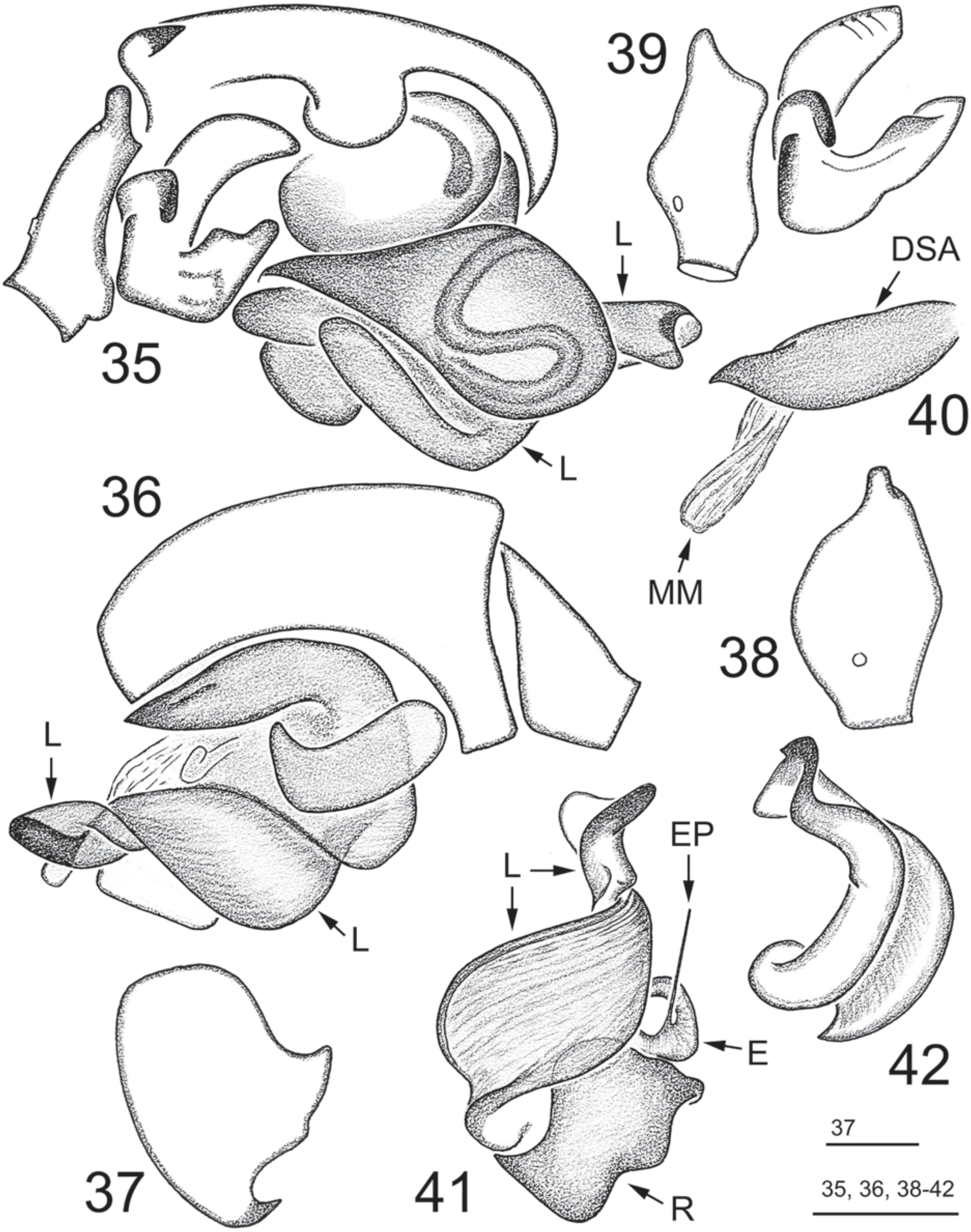
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, WEST MALAYSIA, Kelantan, 1 km S of Gua Musang railway station, 4°52′31.3″N 101°58′06.5″E, 120 m a.s.l., rain forest remnants at foot of limestone hill, 13–14.VI.2004, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample MAL-04/13].

REMARKS. This species was recently described from Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh, India [Tanasevitch, 2011]; new to the West Malaysian fauna.



Figs 29–34. *Batueta baculum* sp.n. (29–31, 33, 34, ♂ & ♀ paratypes from Padang Gerus, W. Malaysia) and *Batueta voluta* Locket, 1982 (32, specimen from Kuala Terengganu, W. Malaysia): 29 — ♂ carapace, lateral view; 30 — right palp, retrolateral view; 31, 32 — palpal tibia, patella and posterodorsal outgrowth of cymbium; 33 — convector; 34 — epigyne, ventral view.

Рис. 29–34. *Batueta baculum* sp.n. (29–31, 33, 34, ♂ и ♀ паратипы из Padang Gerus, Зап. Малайзия) и *Batueta voluta* Locket, 1982 (32, ♂ из Kuala Terengganu, Зап. Малайзия): 29 — карапакс ♂, вид сбоку; 30 — правая пальпа, ретролатерально; 31, 32 — голень пальпы, колено и задний отросток цимбиума; 33 — конвектор; 34 — эпигина, вид снизу.



Figs 35–42. *Lamellasia mirabilis* sp.n. (♂ paratype from Doi Inthanon, 2300 m a.s.l., Thailand): 35, 36 — right palp, retro- and prolateral view, respectively; 37 — cymbium, dorsal view; 38 — palpal tibia, dorsal view; 39 — palpal tibia and paracymbium, lateral view; 40 — distal suprategular apophysis and median membrane; 41 — embolic division; 42 — lamella characteristica.

Рис. 35–42. *Lamellasia mirabilis* sp.n. (♂ паратип из Doi Inthanon, 2300 м, Таиланд): 35, 36 — правая пальпа, ретро- и пролатерально, соответственно; 37 — цимбиум, вид сверху; 38 — голень пальпы, вид сверху; 39 — голень пальпы и парацимбиум, вид сбоку; 40 — дистальная супратегулярная апофиза и медиальная мембрана; 41 — эмболюсный отдел; 42 — ламелла.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern India [Tanasevitch, 2011], West Malaysia.

Hylyphantes graminicola (Sundevall, 1830)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, THAILAND, Chiang Mai Prov. and Distr., Ping River near Chiang Mai, 310 m a.s.l., 9.I.1992, leg. S. Mustowe.

REMARKS. The species is new to the Thai fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. Throughout the Palaearctic Region; in the Oriental Region, it is known from Vietnam [Tu & Li, 2005], Myanmar [Thorell, 1895, as *Erigone birmanica* Thorell, 1895], Laos [Tanasevitch, 2014] and Thailand.

Lamellasia **gen.n.**

TYPE SPECIES: *Lamellasia mirabilis* sp.n.

ETYMOLOGY. The generic name *Lamellasia* is a combination of the words "lamella", meaning "the lamella characteristica", and "Asia"; the gender is feminine.

DIAGNOSIS. The new genus is distinguished by the unique conformation of copulatory organs in both sexes, notably, by the hypertrophied lamella characteristica and the reduced terminal apophysis in the male palp, as well as by the reduced median part of the scape and the unusual arrangement of entrance grooves, which extend to the posterior median plate in the female.

DESCRIPTION. Medium-sized Micronetinae, total length 1.80–2.2. Carapace unmodified, eyes normal. Chelicerae unmodified, stridulatory furrows present, fine. Chaetotaxy: TiI: 2-1-1-0, II: 2-0-1-0, III–IV: 2-0-0-0; MtI–IV: 1-0-0-0, spines long. Metatarsi I–III with a trichobothrium each. TmI 0.18–0.24. Palp (Figs): Patella with a special spine. Tibia and cymbium slightly modified. Paracymbium relatively small, V-shaped. Tegulum relatively large, markedly protruding outside palp. Distal suprategular apophysis and median membrane present but both poorly developed. Radix small, shapeless. Fickert's gland absent. Lamella characteristica large, proximally wide and concave. Terminal apophysis totally reduced. Embolus with small and curved body and thin, straight, thread-like embolus proper. Epigyne with a broad proscape, median part of scape reduced. Entrance grooves relatively thick, extending to posterior median plate. Stretcher presence, lateral lobes reduced. Abdomen variegated, dorsal pattern present.

SPECIES INCLUDED. Only the type species.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. Basically, a reduction of the genital sclerites or their parts is not infrequent in Micronetinae, whereas the presence of entrance grooves inside the posterior median plate is unique and has no analogues among the representatives of the subfamily. Usually, the entrance grooves pass inside the scape, then proceed along the lateral walls and end in the receptacles, but never penetrate the posterior median plate. The genus position is unclear, and at present it is impossible to indicate its close relatives.

DISTRIBUTION. Thailand.

Lamellasia mirabilis **sp.n.**

Figs 35–47.

HOLOTYPE: ♂, THAILAND, Chiang Mai Prov., Chomthong Distr., Doi Inthanon, 2300 m a.s.l. 23.V.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger.

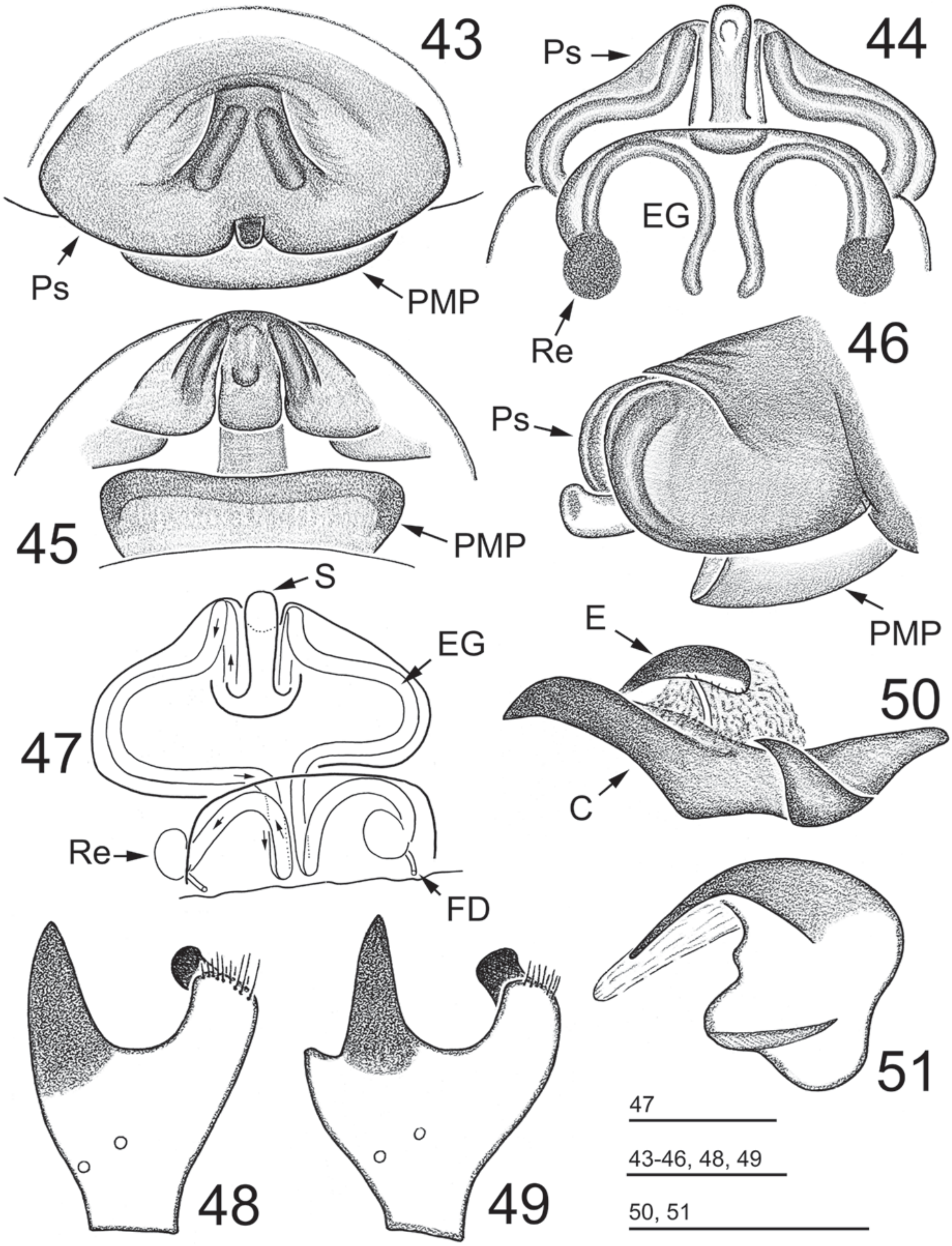
PARATYPES: 2 ♀♀, collected together with holotype, 23.V.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, Doi Inthanon, 2500 m a.s.l., pitfall traps, 23.X.–17.XII.1986, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, 16.II.–18.IV.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 4 ♂♂, same locality, 18.IV.–23.V.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 3 ♂♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 11.VI.–14.VII.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀ (ZMMU), same locality, 11.VI.–14.VII.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 2 ♂♂, 3 ♀♀, same locality, 14.VII.–20.VIII.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, same locality, 17.XII.–16.II.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 2 ♀♀, same locality, 19.XII.1990, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Doi Inthanon, 2530 m a.s.l., pitfall traps, 18.IV.–23.V.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 2 ♂♂, 2 ♀♀, same locality, 23.V.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, same locality, 2450 m a.s.l., 9.XI.1985, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample No.19]; 4 ♂♂, 6 ♀♀, Doi Inthanon, 2300 m a.s.l., pitfall traps, 20.VIII.–8.X.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 3 ♀♀, same locality, 1680 m a.s.l., 25.II.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Chomthong Distr., Doi Inthanon N.P., 2500 m a.s.l.; 28.X.2000; leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-00/03].

ETYMOLOGY. The species name is an adjective referring to the remarkable conformation of the genitalia in both sexes.

DIAGNOSIS. See above, under the generic diagnosis.

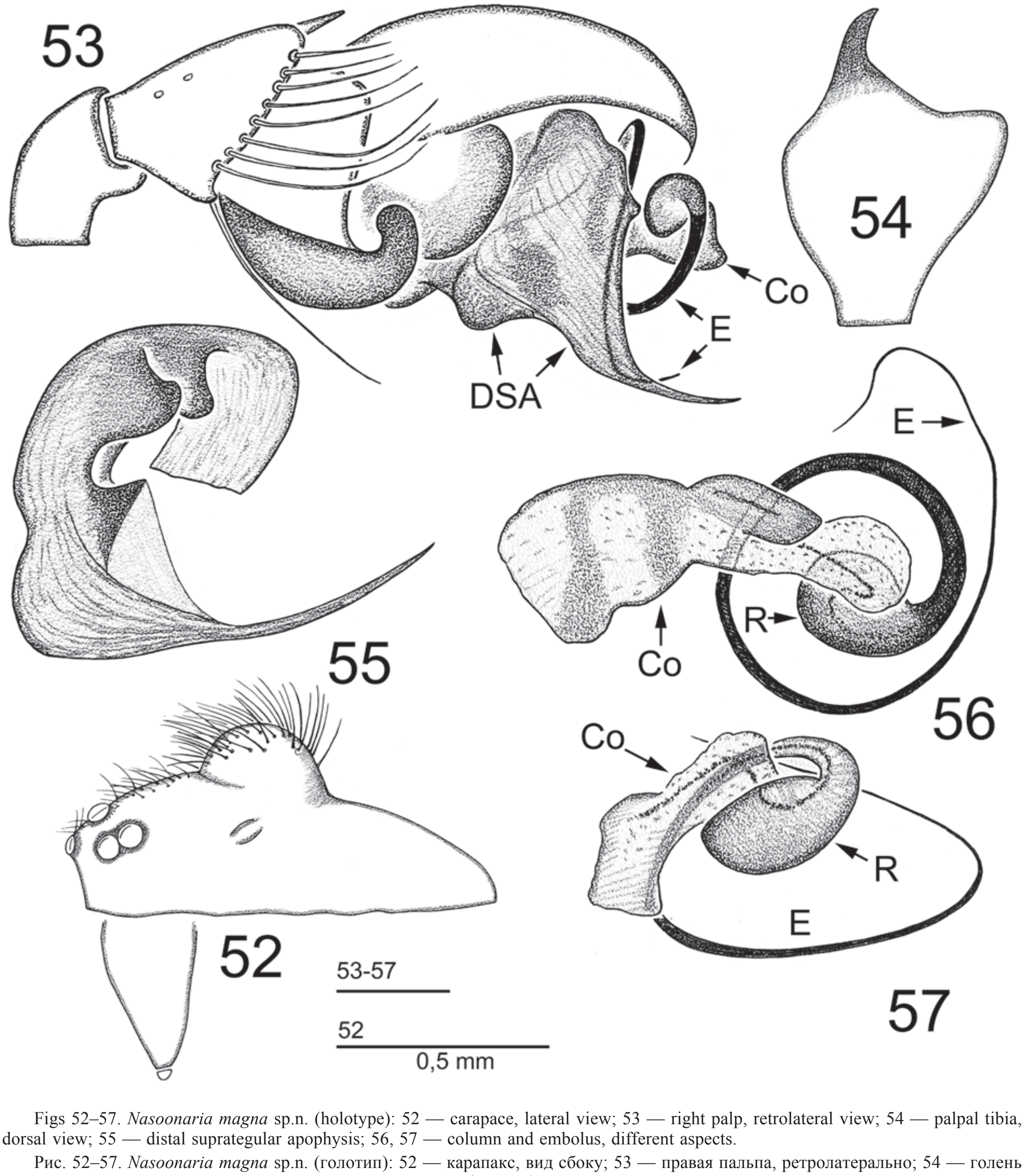
DESCRIPTION. Male (paratype from Doi Inthanon). Total length 1.88. Carapace 0.90 long, 0.73 wide, unmodified, yellow. Chelicerae 0.35 long. Legs yellow-brown. Leg I 4.02 long (1.00 + 0.23 + 1.03 + 1.03 + 0.73), IV, 3.61 long (1.00 + 0.23 + 0.90 + 0.88 + 0.60). Chaetotaxy. TiI: 2-1-1-0, II: 2-0-1-0, III–IV: 2-0-0-0; MtI–IV: 1-0-0-0, length of spines about 2–2.5 diameters of segment. Metatarsi I–III with a trichobothrium each. TmI, 0.22. Palp (Figs 35–42): patella with a long and narrow spine. Tibia elongated, apically ending with a tubercle. Cymbium with a posterodorsal hook-shaped outgrowth. Paracymbium simple, V-shaped. Distal suprategular apophysis and median membrane present but poorly developed. Radix small, Fickert's gland absent. Lamella characteristica large, wide, concave in proximal part, curved and narrowing distally. Terminal apophysis completely reduced. Embolus with a small curved body and thin, straight, thread-like embolus proper. Abdomen 0.98 long, 0.60 wide, dorsally pale, with narrow grey transverse stripes.

Female (paratype from Doi Inthanon). Total length 2.08. Carapace 1.00 long, 0.78 wide. Chelicerae 0.45 long, unmodified. Leg I, 4.01 long (1.03 + 0.28 + 1.00 + 1.00 + 0.70), IV, 3.72 long (1.03 + 0.28 + 0.90 + 0.93 + 0.58). TmI, 0.23. Abdomen 1.28 long, 0.88 wide, dorsally pale with broad grey transverse stripes. Epigyne (Figs 43–47) with the broad proscape, the median part of scape reduced. Entrance grooves pass along the edge of proscapus, penetrating to the central part of posterior median plate through a narrow "bridge", with a loop on the edges of the latter, passing outside, and finally reaching the receptacles. Body coloration and chaetotaxy as in the male.



Figs 43–51. *Lamellasia mirabilis* sp.n. (43–47, ♀ paratype from Doi Inthanon, 2500 m a.s.l., Thailand) and *Nasoona chrysanthusi* Locket, 1982 (48–51, ♂ specimen from Mt. Muntahak, W. Malaysia): 43–46 — epigyne; 47 — generalization scheme of epigyne; 48, 49 — palpal tibia, dorsal view, different aspects; 50 — convertor and part of embolus; 51 — convertor; 43, 48, 49 — dorsal view; 44, 45, 47 — ventral view.

Рис. 43–51. *Lamellasia mirabilis* sp.n. (43–47, ♀ паратип из Doi Inthanon, 2500 м, Таиланд) и *Nasoona chrysanthusi* Locket, 1982 (48–51, ♂ с г. Muntahak, Зап. Малайзия): 43–46 — эпигина; 47 — схема строения эпигины; 48, 49 — голень пальпы, вид сверху, разный аспект; 50 — конвектор и часть эмболюса; 51 — конвектор; 43, 48, 49 — вид сверху; 44, 45, 47 — вид снизу.



Figs 52–57. *Nasoonaria magna* sp.n. (holotype): 52 — carapace, lateral view; 53 — right palp, retrolateral view; 54 — palpal tibia, dorsal view; 55 — distal suprategular apophysis; 56, 57 — column and embolus, different aspects.

Рис. 52–57. *Nasoonaria magna* sp.n. (голотип): 52 — карапакс, вид сбоку; 53 — правая пальпа, ретролатерально; 54 — голень пальпы, вид сверху; 55 — дистальная супратегулярная апофиза; 56, 57 — колюмн и эмболюс, разный аспект.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. See above under 'Remarks' to the genus.

DISTRIBUTION. High altitudes of northern Thailand.

"*Linyphia*" *chiridota* (Thorell, 1895)

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, THAILAND, Loei Prov., Phu Rua District, Phu Rua N.P., 5–6.IX.1992, leg. P. Schwendinger.

REMARKS. The species was originally described by Thorell [1895] as *Erigone* Audouin, 1826 from Myanmar and has been provisionally transferred to *Linyphia* Latreille, 1804 by Tanasevitch [2010]. The still unknown male makes the taxonomic position of "*L.*" *chiridota* unclear. It is new to Thai fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. Myanmar [Thorell, 1895], north-eastern Thailand.

Microbathyphantes palmarius (Marples, 1955)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, THAILAND, Chiang Mai Prov., Sankamphaeng Distr., near Sankamphaeng Hot Springs, 410 m a.s.l., pitfall traps, 9.I.–18.II.1986, leg. P. Schwendinger.

REMARKS. The species is new to the Thai fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. Sri Lanka, India, Seychelles, Myanmar, Micronesia, Polynesia [WSC, 2014] and northern Thailand.

Nasoona asocialis (Wunderlich, 1974)

MATERIAL. 3 ♀♀, THAILAND, Surat Thani Prov., Ko Samui, Nathon Distr., Hin Lad Waterfall, 9°31'15''N 99°57'47''E, 100 m a.s.l., primary forest near stream, 5–6.VII.2011, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-11/05]; 1 ♂, Ranong Prov., Lak Lek, 6 km S of road 4006 between Ranong and Lang Suan, semi-evergreen forest, 270 m a.s.l., 8.VIII.1991, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Krabi Prov., Ao Luk Distr., limestone hill ca 1km E of Ao Luk Tai, 8°22′02″N 98°44′17″E, 60–80 m a.s.l., remnant of semi-evergreen rainforest, 9–10.VI.2009, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-09/08]; 1 ♂, WEST MALAYSIA, Pahang, Tioman Island, path from Paya Village to Gunung Kajang, 200–600 m a.s.l., 02°46′84″N 104°07′63″E, 6–7.VI.2007, leg. A. Schulz [sample AS-WM07/7].

REMARKS. The species is new to the West Malaysian fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. Nepal, NE India [Wunderlich, 1974; Tanasevitch, 1998, 2011], Laos, Thailand and West Malaysia [Tanasevitch, 2014].

Nasoona chrysanthusi Locket, 1982
Figs 48–51.

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, WEST MALAYSIA, Pahang, Genting Highlands, 1550 m a.s.l., disturbed forest near a construction site, sifting; 5.IV.1993, leg. I. Löbl & F. Calame [sample WM93-30]; 2 ♀♀, same locality, 1650 m a.s.l., primary forest on steep slope, sifting, 5.IV.1993, leg. I. Löbl & F. Calame [sample WM93-29]; 1 ♀, same locality, 1650 m a.s.l., primary forest on steep slope, sifting, 5.IV.1993, leg. I. Löbl & F. Calame [sample WM93-29]; 2 ♀♀, Temerloh, 27.VIII.1972, leg. T. Jaccoud; 1 ♀, Tioman Island, above Japamala Resort, 2°44′42.7″N 104º07′27.7″E, 117 m a.s.l., rainforest, sifting, 23–27.I.2012, leg. L. Monod [sample VMI-12/16]; 1 ♀, Perak, Taiping, Maxwell Hill, 1320 m a.s.l., 11.XII.1997, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Cameron Highlands, 1600 m a.s.l., trail 14, Bukit Mentiga, top of hill, sifting, 23.III.1993, leg. I. Löbl & F. Calame [sample WM93-16a]; 1 ♀, Fraser's Hill, 1 km S of town, 1250 m a.s.l., 3°41′N 101°45′E, 27.VIII.2004, leg. A. Schulz [sample AS-04/12]; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Fraser's Hill, NE side, 1200 m a.s.l., 3°44′N 101°46′E; 25.VIII.2004, leg. A. Schulz [AS-04/08]; 3 ♂♂, Bukit Fraser (= Fraser's Hill), Maxwell trail, 3º42′59.1″N 101º 44′18.9″E, 1350 m a.s.l., evergreen hill forest, 12.–16.V.2004, leg. P. Schwendinger [MAL-04/01]; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Taman Negara, trail from Nusa Camp to Abai Waterfall, 4°23′48.7″N 102°25′50.0″E, 110 m a.s.l., rainforest near stream, 16–17.VI.2004, leg. P. Schwendinger [MAL-04/14]; 1 ♀, Terengganu, 50 km SW of Kuala Terengganu, Lake Kenyir, 5 km SW of dam, 4°58′N 102°49′E, 300–400 m a.s.l., 8.7.2001, leg. A. Schulz & K. Vock [sample M01-162]; 1 ♀, 50 km SW of Kuala Terengganu, Lake Kenyir, 5 km SW of dam, 4°58′N 102°49′E, 300–400 m a.s.l., 9.VII.2001, leg. A. Schulz & K. Vock [sample M01-166]; 2 ♀♀, Kelantan, Jeram Pasu Waterfall, SW of Park Amat, 100 m a.s.l., 10–11.I.1999, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, Gunung Stong, 8 km SW Dabong, 5°20′22.5″N 101°58′15.2″E, 200 m a.s.l., rainforest near stream, 10.VI.2004, leg. P. Schwendinger [MAL-04/11]; 1 ♀, Perak, rain forest ca 5 km W of Padang Gerus, along road to Taiping, 200 m a.s.l., 15.I.1995, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀ (ZMMU), Pangkor Island, Pangkor Forest Reserve, ca 3 km N of Pangkor Village, 30–150 m a.s.l., 15–16.XII, 1997, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, Johor, Kota Tinggi Waterfalls, at the foot of Mt. Muntahak, 01°49′46.8″N 103°49′59.2″E, 170 m a.s.l., rain forest along stream, 24–26.VI.2001, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample SIM-01/07]; 2 ♀♀, Kota Tinggi Waterfall, 10 km NW Kota Tinggi, 1°49′N 104°09′E, 100 m a.s.l., 18.XII.2004, leg. A. Schulz [sample AS-04/23]; 2 ♂♂, 4 ♀♀ (ZMMU), Gunung Ledang (= Mt. Ophir), Puteri Waterfalls, 2° 21′22.2″N 102°37′48.8″E, 80–130 m a.s.l., rain forest near stream, 21–22.V.2004, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample MAL-04/03]; 1 ♀, SINGAPORE, Mandai Road, 30.XI.1978, leg. J.T. Huber; 1 ♀, Bukit Timah N.R., 1°23′N 103°47′E, 100 m a.s.l. 16.VIII.2004, leg. A. Schulz [sample AS-04/02]; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Bukit Timah N.R., Jungle Fall Valley, rain forest along small stream, 100 m a.s.l., 9.VI.2001, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample SIM-01/01].

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The male of *N. chrysanthusi* is very similar to that of *N. asocialis*, but it can easily be distinguished by the shape of the palpal tibia, as well as by the shape of the distal part of convector (see Figs 48–51).

DISTRIBUTION. West Malaysia, Singapore [Locket, 1982].

Nasoona crucifera (Thorell, 1895)

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, THAILAND, Chiang Mai Prov., Chiang Dao Distr., Doi Chiang Dao, 510 m a.s.l., 23.XI.1990, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, WEST MALAYSIA, Kelantan, 1 km S of Gua Musang railway station, 4°52′31.3″N 101°58′06.5″E, 120 m a.s.l., rain forest remnants at foot of limestone hill, 13.–14.VI.2004, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample MAL-04/13]; 1 ♀, Pahang, Tioman Island, above Japamala Resort, 2º44′42.7″N 104º07′27.7″E, 117 m a.s.l., rainforest, sifting, 23–27.I.2012, leg. L. Monod [sample VMI-12/16].

REMARKS. The species is new to the Thai and West Malaysian faunas.

DISTRIBUTION. Southern China (Guangxi Autonomous Region) [Han & Zhu, 2008], Myanmar, Vietnam [WSC, 2014], Laos [Tanasevitch, 2014], northern Thailand and West Malaysia.

Nasoonaria magna **sp.n.**
Figs 52–57.

HOLOTYPE: ♂, THAILAND, Nakhon Ratchasima Prov., Pak Chong Distr., KhaoYai N.P., near Heo Suwat and Kong Kaeo Waterfalls, 580–680 m a.s.l., 28–30.IX.1994, leg. P. Schwendinger.

ETYMOLOGY. From the Latin adjective meaning "big", referring to relatively large body size of the species.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is distinguished by the shape of male carapace, by the peculiar shape of the hypertrophied distal suprategular apophysis, as well as by the well-developed column.

DESCRIPTION. Male (holotype). Total length 2.53. Carapace 1.10 long, 0.85 wide, brown, with a large, pale, postocular globular elevation bearing strong, slightly curved spines (Fig. 52). Sulci slanted, situated below elevation. Chelicerae 0.50 long, mastidion absent. Legs pale brown, partly broken. Leg I: Fe 1.28, Pt 0.28, Ti 1.23 long; leg IV, 4.22 long (1.18 + 0.25 + 1.08 + 1.08 + 0.63). Chaetotaxy: 2.2.1.1, length of spines about 2–3 diameters of segment. All metatarsi with a trichobothrium. TmI, 0.68. Palp (Figs 53–57): tibia with a claw-shaped apophysis on prolateral side.

Cymbium without a posterodorsal outgrowth. Paracymbium relatively large, with a massive proximal part, hook-shaped distally. The middle part of distal suprategular apophysis very wide and flat, covering almost all prolateral side of tegulum, its distal part extending to a long spike. Radix very small, connecting to the well-developed column. Embolus thin and long, making a loop; its distal part is embedded into distal suprategular apophysis. Abdomen 1.53 long, 0.85 wide, pale, with a raw of four pairs of grey spots merging posteriorly into narrow transverse stripes.

Female unknown.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The new species can be easily distinguished from the single congener, *N. sinensis* Wunderlich et Song, 1995 (see below), by the presence of a globular elevation on male carapace behind the posterior median eyes, as well as by simple shape of the palpal tibia with the single apophysis.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from the type locality in northeastern Thailand only.

Nasoonaria sinensis Wunderlich et Song, 1995
Figs 58–63.

MATERIAL. 1 ♀, THAILAND, Khon Kaen Prov., Phu Pha Man N.P., in front of Tham (Cave) Phiang Din, near the road Chumphae – Phu Kradueng (at KM 122), ca. 300 m a.s.l., mixed deciduous forest, sifting litter, 24.VII.2000, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample THMA-00/03]; 1 ♀, Kanchanaburi Prov., Thong Pha Phum Distr., near Piloke Mine, at the border to Myanmar, 800 m a.s.l., 25.I.1991, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Nan Prov., Pua Distr., Doi Phu Kha N.P., 1700 m a.s.l., 6.X.1991, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Chiang Rai Prov., Mae Sai Distr., Tham (= Cave) Pla, at entrance, 500 m a.s.l., 31.X.1991, leg. P. Schwendinger; 10 ♂♂, 17 ♀♀, Doi Tung, 1300 m a.s.l., 2.X.1992, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Chiang Mai Prov., Fang Distr., Doi Angkhang, 1650 m a.s.l., 22.IV.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Chiang Mai Prov. & Distr., Doi Suthep, near Monthathan Waterfall, 650 m a.s.l., 26.II.1997, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, same locality, 10.I.–26.II. 1997, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♀, Chumphon Prov., near border Lang Suan – Phato Distr., Khao Kai Jae Waterfall, 9°55′04.6″N 98°56′33.7″E, 80 m a.s.l., semi-evergreen rainforest, 21–22.VIII.2004, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-04/04]; 1 ♀, same locality, 5–8.V.2003, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-03/02]; 1 ♂, same locality, 17–18.VII.2002, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-02/08]; 6 ♂♂, 10 ♀♀, Surat Thani Prov., Ko Samui, Nathon Distr., Hin Lad Waterfall, 9°31′15″N 99°57′47″E, 100 m a.s.l., primary forest near stream, 5–6.VII.2011, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-11/05]; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Phangan Island, Than Sadet – Ko Phangan N.P., above Phaeng Waterfall, 9°44′06.6″N 100°01′ 10.0″E, 320 m a.s.l., evergreen forest, 1.IX.2004, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-04/11].

REMARKS. The species is new to the Thai fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. Yunnan Province of China [Wunderlich & Song, 1995], Laos [Tanasevitch, 2014] and northern to southern Thailand.

Neriene macella (Thorell, 1898)

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, THAILAND, Chiang Mai Prov. & city, near Wat Suan Dok, 330 m a.s.l., 10.VIII.1990, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, Fang Distr., Doi Ankhang, 1500 m a.s.l., 30.X.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, WEST MALAYSIA, Pahang, Charas Hill, ca. 3 km N of Panching, 03°54′41.1″N 103°08′50.2″E, 60 m a.s.l., evergreen forest on limestone, 9–10.VII.2001, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample SIM-01/12]; 2 ♂♂, Bukit Fraser, Maxwell trail, 3°42′59.1″N 101°44′18.9″E, 1350 m a.s.l., evergreen hill forest, 12–16.V.2004, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample MAL-04/01]; 1 ♂, Perak, Taiping, Maxwell Hill, 1200 m a.s.l., 25.I.1995, leg. P. Schwendinger.

DISTRIBUTION. Widespread in SE Asia: southern China, Myanmar, northern Thailand, Laos and West Malaysia [WSC, 2014].

Neriene oxycera Tu et Li, 2006

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, THAILAND, Chiang Rai Province, Mae Sai District, Doi Tung, evergreen hill forest, 13.X.1994, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, Chiang Mai Province and District, Doi Suthep, 1150 m a.s.l., 17.XI.1993, leg. P. Schwendinger.

REMARKS. The species is new to the Thai fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. Vietnam [Tu & Li, 2006], Laos [Tanasevitch, 2014] and northern Thailand.

Oedothorax convector **sp.n.**
Figs 64–71.

HOLOTYPE: ♂, THAILAND, Chiang Mai Prov., Chomthong Distr., Doi Inthanon, 1780 m a.s.l., 3.III.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger.

ETYMOLOGY. The species name is a noun referring to the complex shape of the convector, the sclerite in the embolic division.

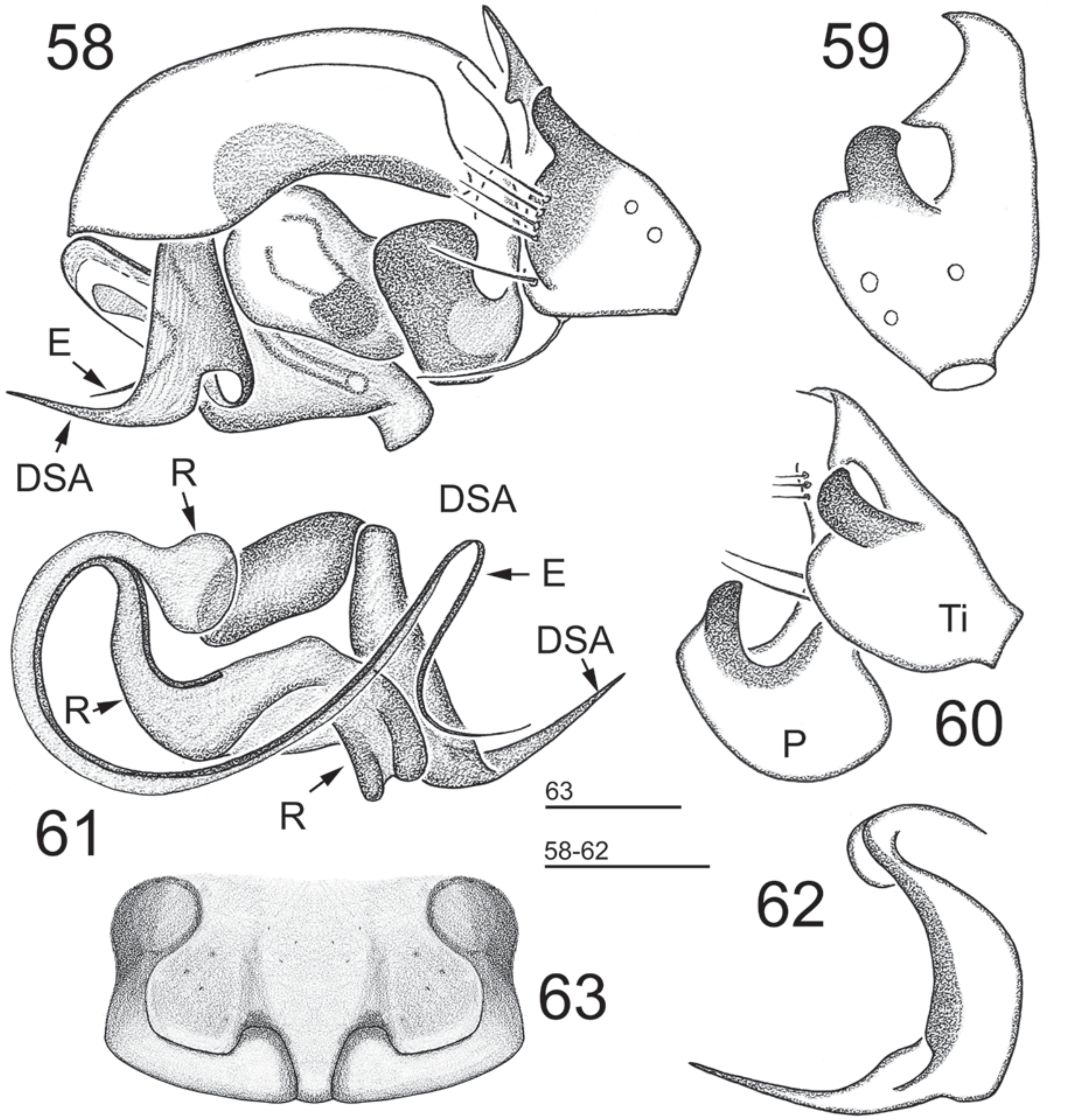
DIAGNOSIS. The new species is distinguished by the peculiar shapes of palpal tibia and paracymbium, as well as by large and complicated convector.

DESCRIPTION. Male (holotype). Total length 1.68. Carapace 0.75 long, 0.55 wide, yellow, with grey central part. Cephalic part with a postocular globular elevation bearing posterior median eyes and many short, somewhat curved spines (Figs 64, 65). Chelicerae 0.30 long, unmodified. Legs pale yellow. Leg I, 2.76 long (0.75 + 0.20 + 0.70 + 0.68 + 0.43), leg IV, 2.75 long (0.75 + 0.20 + 0.63 + 0.75 + 0.42). Chaetotaxy: ?.?.1-1 (should be 2.2.1.1, like in all other representatives of the genus), spine on TiIV about 2.5 diameters of segment. All metatarsi with a trichobothrium. TmI, 0.82. Palp (Figs 66–71): tibia with a narrow, slightly curved apical apophysis and almost transparent retrolateral lobe. Cymbium without posterodorsal outgrowth. Paracymbium narrow, hook-shaped. Protegulum forked. Distal suprategular apophysis short and wide. The radical part of embolus very small, drop-shaped; embolus short, curved. Convector complex, having three lobes of different shapes. Abdomen 1.00 long, 0.60 wide, pale, with a narrow longitudinal stripe in anterior part, and several narrow transversal bands.

Female unknown.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The new species has the normal and simple embolic division, typical of the majority of representatives of the genus, but possesses the unusually complex and strongly developed convector, which drastically distinguishes *O. convector* sp.n. from other congeners.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from the type locality in Thailand only.



Figs 58–63. *Nasoonaria sinensis* Wunderlich et Song, 1995 (♂ & ♀ specimens from Nam Khan, Laos): 58 — left palp, retrolateral view; 59 — palpal tibia, dorsal view; 60 — palpal tibia and paracymbium, lateral view; 61 — distal suprategular apophysis and embolic division; 62 — distal suprategular apophysis; 63 — epigyne, ventral view.

Рис. 58–63. *Nasoonaria sinensis* Wunderlich et Song, 1995 (♂ и ♀ из Nam Khan, Лаос): 58 — левая пальпа, ретролатерально; 59 — голень пальпы, вид сверху; 60 — голень пальпы и парацимбиум, вид сбоку; 61 — дистальная супрагегулярная апофиза и эмболюсный отдел; 62 — дистальная супратегулярная апофиза; 63 — эпигина, вид снизу.

Parameioneta spicata Locket, 1982

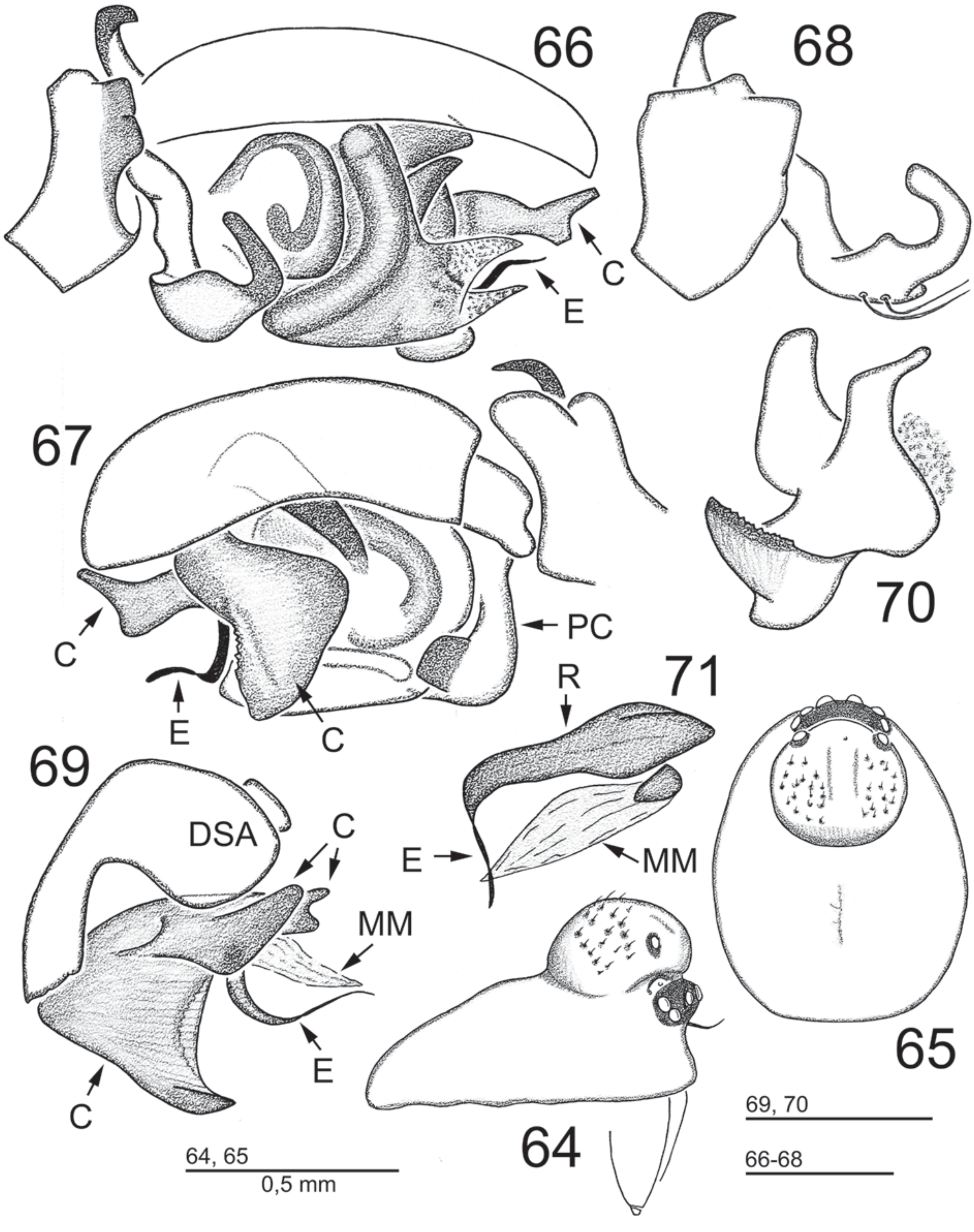
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 2 ♀♀, THAILAND, Chiang Mai Province and District, Mae Hia, ca. 3 km SW of Chiang Mai city, pitfall traps, 30.VII.–14.XI.1987, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂, WEST MALAYSIA, Pahang, Tioman Island, Melina Beach, between Paya and Genting villages, 10–200 m a.s.l., 02°46′29.36″N 104°07′44.93″E, 3–5. VI.2007, leg. A. Schulz [sample AS-WM07/6].

REMARKS. The species is new to the Thai fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. West Malaysia [Locket, 1982] and northern Thailand.

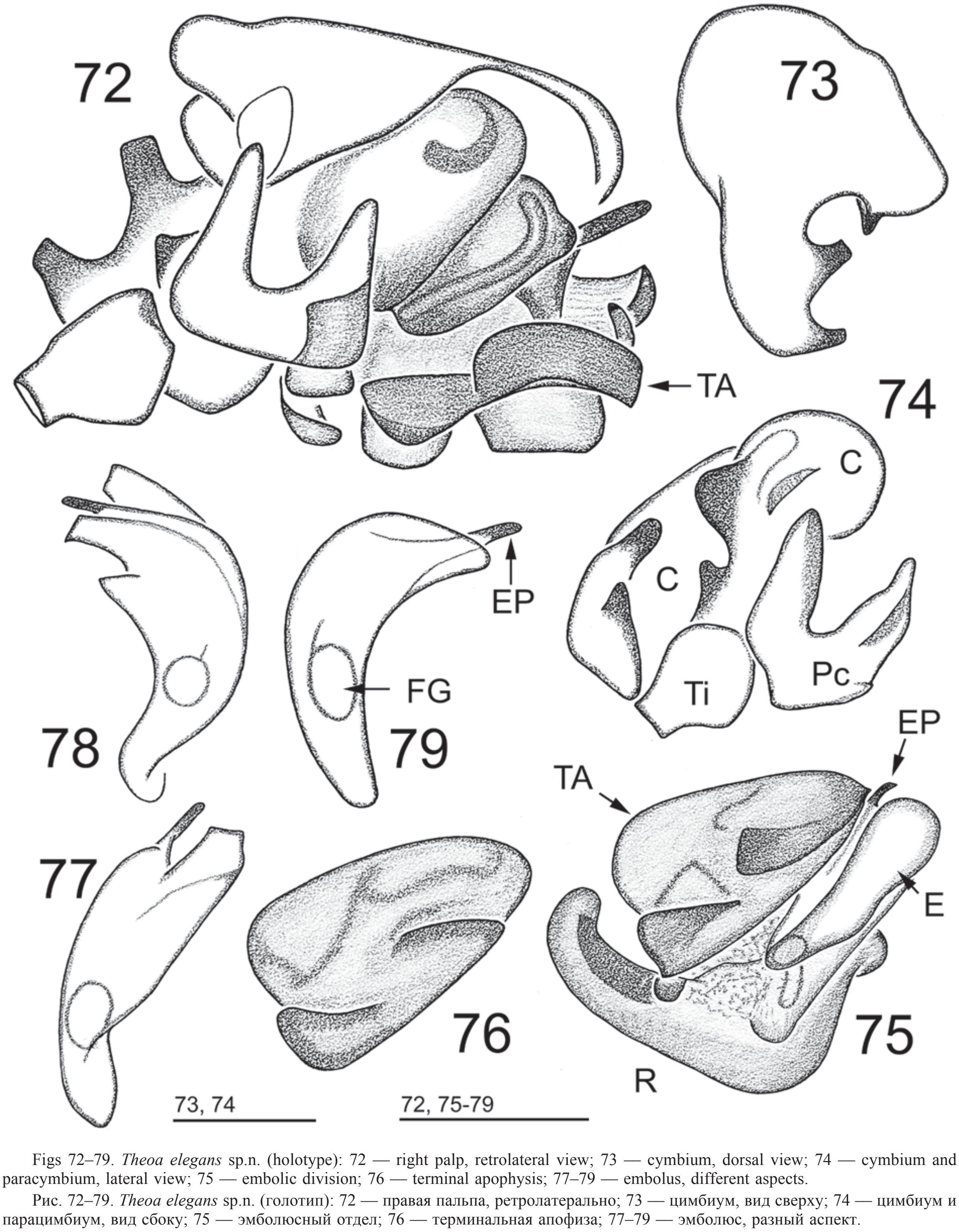
Plectembolus quinqueflectus Millidge et Russell-Smith, 1992

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, WEST MALAYSIA, Perak, Taiping, Maxwell Hill, 1290–1320 m a.s.l., 7.–8.I.1996, leg. P. Schwendinger.



Figs 64–71. *Oedothorax convector* sp.n. (holotype): 64, 65 — carapace, lateral and dorsal view, respectively; 66, 67 — right palp, retro- and prolateral view, respectively; 68 — palpal tibia and paracymbium, lateral view; 69 — distal suprategular apophysis; 70 — convector; 71 — embolus and median membrane.

Рис. 64–71. *Oedothorax convector* sp.n. (голотип): 64, 65 — карапакс, вид сбоку и сверху, соответственно; 66, 67 — правая пальпа, ретролатерально и пролатерально, соответственно; 68 — голень пальпы и парацимбиум, вид сбоку; 69 — дистальная супратегулярная апофиза; 70 — конвектор; 71 — эмболюс и медиальная мембрана.



Figs 72–79. *Theoa elegans* sp.n. (holotype): 72 — right palp, retrolateral view; 73 — cymbium, dorsal view; 74 — cymbium and paracymbium, lateral view; 75 — embolic division; 76 — terminal apophysis; 77–79 — embolus, different aspects.

Рис. 72–79. *Theoa elegans* sp.n. (голотип): 72 — правая пальпа, ретролатерально; 73 — цимбиум, вид сверху; 74 — цимбиум и парацимбиум, вид сбоку; 75 — эмболюсный отдел; 76 — терминальная апофиза; 77–79 — эмболюс, разный аспект.

REMARKS. The species is new to the West Malaysian fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. Northern Sumatra, Indonesia [Millidge & Russell-Smith, 1992] and West Malaysia.

Tapinopa vara Locket, 1982

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, THAILAND, Nan Prov., Pua Distr., Doi Phu Kha N.P., 1700 m a.s.l., 6.X.1991, leg. P. Schwendinger; 1 ♂,

Narathiwat Prov., Waeng Distr., Hala-Bala Wildlife Sanctuary, near Sirinthorn waterfall, 200 m a.s.l., 8.I.1999, leg. P. Schwendinger.

REMARKS. The species was originally described by both sexes from Fraser's Hill, West Malaysia [Locket, 1982]. New to the Thai fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. West Malaysia [Locket, 1982], northern and southern Thailand.

Theoa elegans **sp.n.**
Figs 72–79.

HOLOTYPE: ♂, THAILAND, Chiang Rai Prov., Mae Sai Distr., Doi Tung, 1160 m a.s.l., 17.XII.1992, leg. P. Schwendinger.

ETYMOLOGY. From the adjective referring to the slender habitus of the species.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is distinguished by the bifid-shaped proximal outgrowth on the male cymbium, as well as by the rounded terminal apophysis.

DESCRIPTION. Male (holotype). Total length 1.23. Carapace unmodified, 0.58 long, 0.48 wide, pale brown. Eyes slightly enlarged. Chelicerae 0.23 long. Legs relatively long and narrow, yellow. Leg I, 2.25 long (0.60 + 0.15 + 0.60 + 0.50 + 0.40), leg IV, 2.01 long (0.55 + 0.13 + 0.50 + 0.45 + 0.38). Chaetotaxy: all tibiae with two dorsal spines only, length of spines about 2–2.5 diameters of segment; no spines on metatarsi. Metatarsi I–III with a trichobothrium each. TmI, 0.14. Palp (Figs 72–79): tibia unmodified, cymbium with a large, proximal bifid outgrowth. Paracymbium toothless, with a shallow apical pocket. Lamella characteristica completely reduced. Terminal apophysis large, well-sclerotized, at observing palp looks like lamella characteristica. Embolus with Fickert's gland inside. Abdomen 0.68 long, 0.45 wide, pale grey.

Female. Unknown.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. The new species is most similar to *Theoa tricaudata* (Locket, 1982), known from the Seychelles [Saaristo, 1995], West Malaysia [Locket, 1982] and Thailand (present data; see below), but clearly differs from it in the presence of two large, widely set apart teeth at the base of the bifid proximal cymbial outgrowth, as well as in by rounded shape of the terminal apophysis.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from the type locality in northern Thailand only.

Theoa hamata Tanasevitch, 2014

MATERIAL. 1 ♂, THAILAND, Krabi Prov., Ao Luk Distr., ca. 1 km E of Ao Luk Tai, 8°22′02″N 98°44′17″E, limestone hill, 60–80 m a.s.l., remnant of semi-evergreen rainforest, 9–10.VI.2009, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-09/08].

DISTRIBUTION. Laos [Tanasevitch, 2014], southern and northern Thailand.

Theoa longicrusa **sp.n.**
Figs 80–86.

HOLOTYPE: ♂, THAILAND, Surat Thani Prov., Phanom Distr., Khao Sok N.P., near park headquarters, 8°54′54.5″N 98°31′38.7″E, 100 m a.s.l., secondary forest near limestone hill, 12&14.V.2003, leg. P. Schwendinger [sample TH-03/07].

ETYMOLOGY. From the Latin adjective meaning "long leg" and referring to relatively long legs of the species.

DIAGNOSIS. The new species is distinguished by the peculiar shape of proximal outgrowth of the male cymbium, as well as by the shape of the terminal apophysis.

DESCRIPTION. Male (holotype). Total length 2.00. Carapace slightly elevated in anterior part, 0.90 long, 0.75 wide, pale brown. Eyes normal. Chelicerae long 0.50, unmodified. Legs long and thin, yellow. Leg I, 6.19 long (1.60 + 0.33 + 1.75 + 1.63 + 0.88), leg IV, 4.91 long (1.40 + 0.23 + 1.33 + 1.25 + 0.7). Chaetotaxy: TiI: 2-1-1-0, II: 2–0-1-0, III–IV: 2-0-0-0; MtI–IV: 0-0-0-0, length of spines about 1.5–2 diameter of segment. Metatarsi I–III with a trichobothrium each. TmI, 0.19. Palp (Figs 80–86): Tibia with a small apical projection. Cymbium with a long, hook-shaped, proximal apophysis and two strong teeth at its base. Paracymbium U-shaped. Distal suprategular apophysis bifid. Terminal apophysis highly sclerotized, its distal part narrow, bent downward, obtuse. Embolus with relatively long embolus proper. Abdomen 1.00 long, 0.65 wide, pale, almost white, with a hardly discernible pattern of longitudinal raw of pale grey spots.

Female. Unknown.

TAXONOMIC REMARKS. It is the largest species among its congeners, which size varies within 1.23–1.40 mm. The species can easily be distinguished from other members of the genus by the solid, not divided proximal cymbial apophysis.

DISTRIBUTION. Known from the type locality in southern Thailand only.

Theoa tricaudata (Locket, 1982)

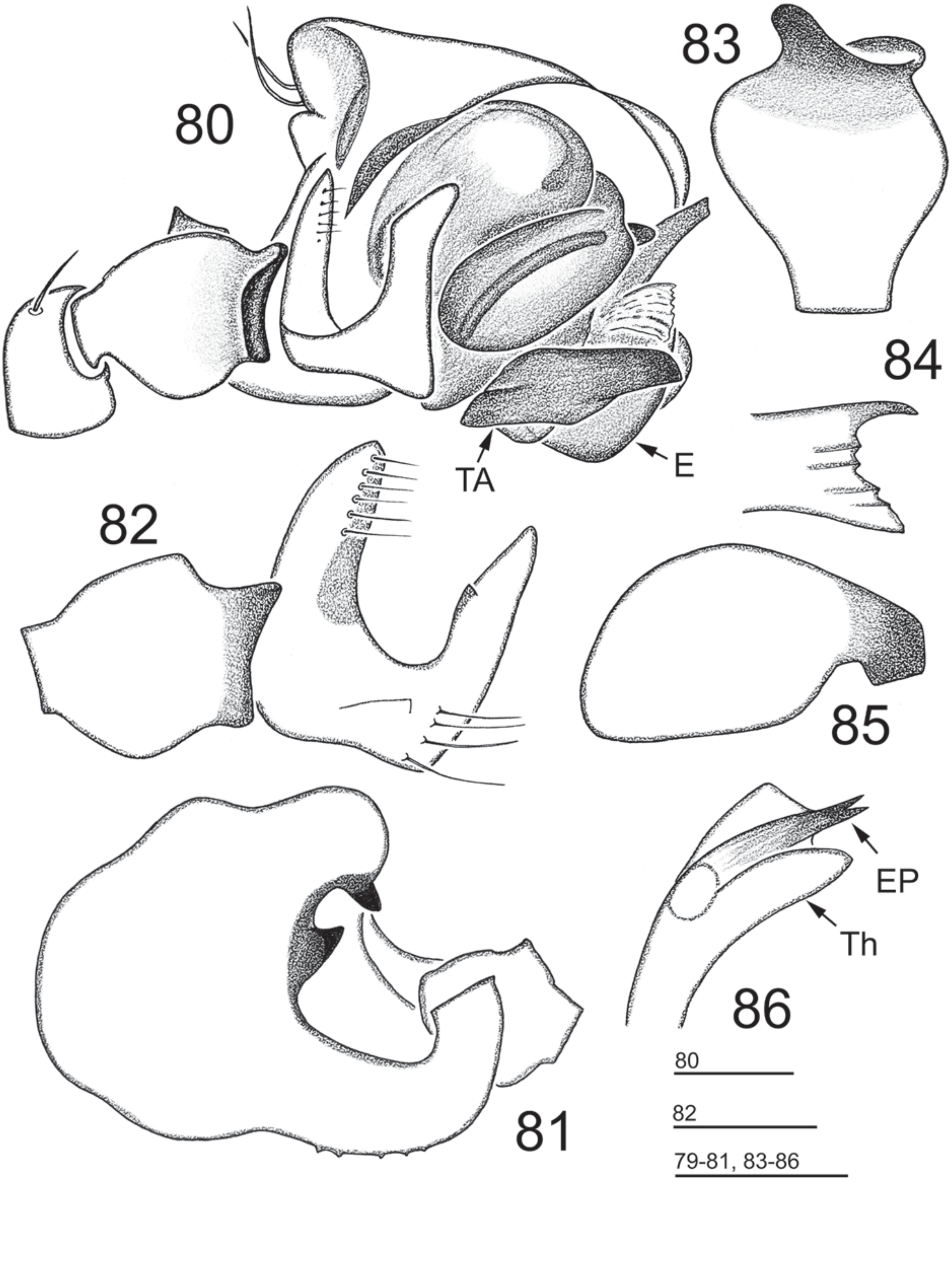
MATERIAL. 1 ♂, 1 ♀, THAILAND, Nakhon Si Thammarat Prov., Khao Luang N.P., near Ban Kiriwong, 170 m a.s.l., 10.II.1991, leg. P. Schwendinger.

REMARKS. The species was originally described from the vicinity of Kuala Lumpur, West Malaysia as *Theonina tricaudata* Simon, 1929 [Locket, 1982]. Saaristo [1995] recorded this species from the Seychelles and described the genus *Theoa* Saaristo, 1995, with *Theonina tricaudata* as its type species. New to the Thai fauna.

DISTRIBUTION. The Seychelles [Saaristo, 1995], West Malaysia [Locket, 1982] and southern Thailand.

Discussion

With the present addition of new taxonomic/faunistic data, the fauna of Thailand contains 43 linyphiid species, and that of West Malaysia 24 species. The vast majority of these species have been described from these regions or known from the neighboring areas of SE Asia. Only two species were recorded also from southern provinces of China: *Nasoona crucifera* and



Figs 80–86. *Theoa longicrusa* sp.n. (holotype): 80 — right palp, retrolateral view; 81 — cymbium, dorsal view; 82 — palpal tibia and paracymbium, lateral view; 83 — palpal tibia, dorsal view; 84 — pit hook; 85 — terminal apophysis; 86 — embolus.

Рис. 80–86. *Theoa longicrusa* sp.n. (голотип): 80 — правая пальпа, ретролатерально; 81 — цимбиум, вид сверху; 82 — голень пальпы и парацимбиум, вид сбоку; 83 — голень пальпы, вид сверху; 84 — pit hook; 85 — терминальная апофиза; 86 — эмболюс.

Nasoonaria sinensis; one species — *Microbathyphantes palmarius* — is widely distributed in the Oriental Region and Polynesia, whereas only two species display really wide ranges: the Palaearctic *Hylyphantes graminicola* and the Cosmopolitan *Erigone prominens*. This pattern of the fauna indicates a high specificity of the linyphiid fauna of SE Asia, its richness and autochthonous origin. Further studies should clarify this matter.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. I am most grateful to all persons whose collections have been used in the present study. Special thanks go to Peter Schwendinger (MHNG, Switzerland) for the opportunity to work with the collections of the MHNG and for his valuable comments on the manuscript.

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Responsible editor D.V. Logunov